

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE





## SPRINGTIDE.

A PORTION of this Journal, in its issue of the present week, is devoted to the illustration with pen and pencil of the traditional glories and associations of May-day. In another column the local, antiquarian, and poetic portion of the subject has been well-nigh exhausted by a genial hand; but something is still left to be said in connection with this birthday of the Spring from a social point of view. The falling of the 1st of May on a Saturday is suggestive of a question which has for some years attracted the attention of social reformers, and of late has almost assumed a politico-economic importance; and that is the question of national holidays. The only chartered breaks in the severe labour-life of England are to be found chronicled in all our almanacs, under the head of Holidays at the Bank; and they stand simply as Christmas-day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday. For this latter, however it may be with the clerks in Threadneedle-street, the working public substitutes Easter and Whit Mondays, and there is an end. Four national days of recreation in a country like this, which is a seething laboratory for more than 300 days in the year, is little enough, and we would fain put in a plea for the addition of May-day to the list. Although Lord John Manners is at this moment Chief Commissioner of Works, and so has the only chance he could have for inaugurating a new era of sports and pastimes, we do not profess a desire to see a maypole in the Strand, any more than we wish to see a recurrence of the evil May-day of 1517, when the London apprentices rose and riotously endeavoured to expel from their houses the strangers and foreigners dwelling among the citizens. We do not profess to wish to see the Mayfair of modern fashionable life resolved in its old use, when a fair was actually held on that site near Piccadilly which still bravely holds its own against the invasion of Belgravia. We are not anxious to revive the procession of the milkmaids' garland; and we are not at all sure that we could not spare the very last relic of the famous May-day junketings of the olden time which still lingers in our streets in the shape of the Jack-in-the-green of the sweeps, especially as we know that the performers in that tawdry, dirty-finery pageant are no longer genuine climbing-boys—Elija's "young Africans of native growth, innocent blacknesses"—but, if not professional mummers of the class from which the Ethiopian singers of the streets are drawn, or something worse, are at least the satellites of dustmen and scavengers. We will be content—looking to the changed character of London and the inaptitude of its causeways for such exhibitions—to view all these things from their traditional and poetic, and therefore from a most interesting, point of view, and endeavour to invest May-day with so much of a practical character as is implied in its being made available for the breathing of the lungs and the freshening of the spirit of our work-o'-day world in the metropolis.

No doubt, on the very threshold of such an attempt we are met by that gaunt Nemesis of every workman's holiday, the loss of a day's wages; and we may be told that the system of the Saturday half holiday is creeping in, and that Sunday is still preserved intact as a day of rest and of possible recreation. Nevertheless we are inclined to stand up for the principle of fixed holidays, the appreciation of which is shown by the toilers of the land—of those few marked days which they are as yet enabled to snatch from the twelve months. This is illustrated singularly enough by the different manner in which Good Friday is spent by the working classes to that which characterises the proceedings of Sundays. For some reason or other they do not attach the same sanctity to that day as they do to the Sabbath; and they indulge in such games and sports as are within their reach, in a way which is seldom, indeed one may say never, to be observed on the Sunday. They treat the fast-day in the same spirit as they do the feast of Christmas, with the difference of the attempt which is made to give it a kind of out-of-door character, which indicates a notion of the approach of spring—in most cases, be it said, a very violent effort of imagination. How much more cheerfully and heartily, then, would they welcome and enjoy a day set apart which should be the actual opening of that season which they have endeavoured to anticipate some six weeks before. With fair play, and not too much capriciousness on the part of our variable climate, when the 1st of May arrives, that most exquisite of enjoyments, which our poets have sung from Chaucer down, the contemplation of the birth of the glorious verdure and foliage of England, is attainable; and few, if any, of the capital cities of the world can better supply to its inhabitants the means and appliances by which they can witness that sight within a short distance, and with sufficient readiness and amplitude of transit, than smoky, dusky London. It is only a question, then, for the political economist and capitalist: it is one of those minute problems in the science of employment which wants to be solved, and which, to their honour, many an employer is striving to solve. We do not despair yet of seeing a recognition of the advantage of having one more day in the year marked with a white stone by the whole mass of the population.

In the meantime we would ask those on whose co-operation some such eventuality depends to listen to the glowing language of an eloquent writer who thus discourses on the theme in hand:—"It is in May that Spring is with us once more, facing the earth in all the primal pomp of her beauty, with flowers and soft airs and the song of birds everywhere about her, and the blue sky and the bright clouds above. But there is one thing wanting to give that happy advent which belonged to it in the elder times, and without which it is like a beautiful melody without words, or a beautiful flower without scent, or a beautiful face without a soul. The voice of man is no longer heard hailing her approach as she hastens to bless him, and his choral symphonies no longer meet and bless her in return—bless her by letting her behold and hear the happiness that she comes to create. The soft songs of women are no longer blended with her breath as it whispers among the new leaves; their slender feet no longer trace their footsteps in the fields and woods and wayside copses, or dance delighted measures round the flowery offerings that then prompted their lovers to place before them on the village green. Even the little children themselves, that have an instinct for the spring, and feel it to the very tips of their fingers, are permitted to let May come upon them without knowing from whence the impulse of happiness that they feel proceeds, or whither it tends. In short,

All the earth is gay  
Land and sea  
Give themselves up to jollity,  
And, with the heart of May,  
Doth every beast keep holiday;

while man, man alone, lets the season come without glorying in it; and when it goes he lets it go without regret, as if 'all seasons and their change' were alike to him; or, rather, as if he were the lord of all seasons, and they were to do homage and honour to him, instead of he to them. How is this? Is it that we have sold our birthright for a mess of pottage; that we have bartered our being, aim, and end for a purse of gold? Alas thus it is:—

The world is too much with us; late and soon,  
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;  
Little we see in Nature that is ours;  
We have given our hearts away—a sordid boon!

But, be this as it may, we are still able to feel what nature is. Though we have in a great measure ceased to know it, though we have chosen to neglect her ordinances and absent ourselves from her presence, we still retain some instinctive reminiscences of her beauty and her power; and every now and then the sordid walls of those mud hovels which we have built for ourselves and chosen to dwell in fall down before the magic touch of our involuntary fancies, and give us glimpses into that 'imperial palace whence we came,' and make us yearn to return thither, though it be but in thought."

To those whom a happier fortune and an easier way of life has given time and opportunity for the ready attainment of the enjoyment of May-day we would present the hearty and stirring invocation of Leigh Hunt when he exclaims, "We call upon the admirers of the beautiful to help us in rescuing nature from obloquy. All you that are lovers of nature or books; lovers of music, painting, and poetry; lovers of sweet sounds, and odours, and colours, and all the eloquent and happy face of the rural world with its eyes of sunshine; you that are lovers of your species, of youth, and health, and old age—of manly strength in the manly, of nymph-like graces in the female—of air, of exercise, of happy currents in your veins—of the light in great nature's picture, of all the gentle spiriting, the loveliness, the luxury, that now stands, under the smile of heaven, silent and solitary as your fellow-creatures have left it—go forth on May-day, or on the earliest fine May morning if that be not fine, and pluck your flowers and your green boughs to adorn your rooms with, and to show that you do not live in vain. The April rains (for May has not yet come according to the old style, which is the proper one of our climate) are fetching forth the full luxury of the trees and the hedges; by the next sunshine all the 'green weather,' as a gladsome little child called it, will have come again; the hedges will be so many thick verdant walls, the fields mossy carpets, the trees clothed to their finger-tips with foliage, the birds saturating the woods with song. Come forth, come forth!"

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE elections of the three new members of the Corps Legislatif have kept Paris for the last week in a state of considerable excitement, the more so that the winter season has extended beyond its customary limits, and that Paris is consequently unusually full for the time of year.

M. Renée, whose anti-English article in the *Constitutionnel* was expected to bring him into disgrace with the higher powers, and whose anticipated rupture with the proprietors of the paper was supposed to be in consequence of this article, remains firm at his post, and no public step has been taken to express disapproval of his tactics.

Instead of the annual ball given for the benefit of the English poor this year, a fancy fair is to take place at the British Embassy.

The Emperor has granted a sum of 20,000 francs to the Mayor of Biarritz to be employed in beautifying and improving the place against the arrival of their Majesties in the summer. There is a talk of establishing there baths for the soldiers.

Paris continues to be wonderfully gay for the time of year, and private theatricals are still the favourite amusement.

The absurd fashion of not arriving at balls or soirées till past midnight has risen to such a pitch that one or two ladies of the *haute société* have adopted the ruse of sending out invitations for the "avant soirée." The guests, therefore, imagining that Mesdames A. and B. proposed going out themselves in the "arrière soirée," were induced to make their appearance between nine and ten o'clock, when they found such festive preparations as induced most of them to remain the whole evening.

It is whispered that there is likely to be a trial for debt which, if the matter be not arranged, will bring before the public some very well-known names in a most startling, not to say disreputable, manner. "Il s'agit d'une certaine grande dame," who has contracted debts to so enormous an amount that the husband declares that he neither will nor can pay them, and he and the lady in question have fled from Paris. The brother-in-law has offered to go security for the fair debtor if the chief creditors—milliner, jeweller, and upholsterer, to whom the sum of 160,000 francs is owing—will consent to certain terms. Two still stand out; and, if fresh proposals made by the husband from his retreat be not acceded to, the trial will take place. A second instance, with nearly similar features, is also going the round of Paris gossip. These things are not affairs of mere gossip; they are too terribly significant of the state of the society in which they occur to be so regarded.

Next month will be held the sale of Lablache's collection of snuff-boxes (seventy in number), of several objects of curiosity and value belonging to the great *artiste*, and of his villa at Maisons-Laffitte, near St. Germain.

On the 12th inst. the Imperial Society of Horticulture will open an exhibition, to remain on view till the 27th, at the Palais d'Industrie. One of the chief features of this show will be a magnificent collection of the rarest palm-trees imported from the splendid botanical gardens of the Prince Troubetskoi at Moscow. Besides these will be displayed some almost unknown specimens of orchids and other plants.

The new book of M. Proudhon, "De la Justice dans la Révolution et l'Eglise," produces an enormous sensation. We believe Saint Veuillot is preparing his thunders to demolish it.

Alex. Dumas père has bought a yacht, and proposes to go on a voyage of discovery in the Mediterranean, after which our Columbus intends to relate his adventures to the public in a work of twenty volumes at ten francs.

The elections in Paris, on Sunday and Monday, resulted in the return of two Government candidates, and of one Opposition. General Perrot was returned for the third electoral district, and M. Bok for the fifth. M. Jules Favre, the Republican candidate, was elected for the sixth electoral district. M. Bok not having the absolute majority required by the law, the election between him and M. Picard will be repeated.

Prince Napoleon is said to have accepted the post of Governor of Algiers, under the title of Lieutenant of the Emperor, instead of Viceroy.

An Imperial decree, dated Tuesday, prolongs the sittings of the Corps Legislatif from the 1st to the 8th May.

M. Ferrière, one of the Emperor's Chamberlains, is to go to meet the Queen of Holland on the 7th inst.

The Court will remove to Fontainebleau on the 15th.

The Palace of the Tuileries is about to undergo a complete repair. The works will last until the winter; and it is thought that, in the meantime, the Emperor and Empress will take possession of the Palace of the Elysée.

Baron de Talleyrand Périgord has arrived in Paris from Vienna and Bucharest.

The Duke de Montebello, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is to leave for his post about the 15th inst.

M. Fietri, late Prefect of Police, has left Paris for a tour in Corsica and Italy.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the retirement of M. Espinasse from the Ministry of the Interior is again currently reported, and generally considered probable.

The first volume of "M. Guizot's Memoirs" was issued to the public last week. The whole of the first edition of ten thousand copies was rapidly disposed of, and there was a new issue of six thousand.

Another victim is announced of the 14th of January, in the person of Henric, a Municipal Guard of Paris, who has gradually pined away under his injuries at the Hospital of Val-de-Grace, where he had been decorated in his bed by the Emperor's own hand.

The Paris races came off on Sunday, on the smooth green sward west of the Bois de Boulogne. The attendance was small in consequence of the rain. The Emperor arrived in an open carriage, driven by himself, just before the last race commenced. His Majesty, entering by the ordinary passage for carriages, could not, from the number of vehicles collected, drive up to the Imperial stand; the Emperor accordingly alighted, and proceeded on foot through the carriages across the course to his stand. His Majesty, both on arriving and leaving, was received with profound respect. Amongst the distinguished personages present were the Count de Morny; M. Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine; and M. Baroche, President of the Council of State. The "day's business" is described as being very brilliant.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals announce that, in consequence of regulations lately adopted, no person shall in future be presented to the Queen unless he be attired in official costume.

In the prevision of an excursion of their Majesties by sea along the coasts of the Mediterranean, a squadron is about to be formed at Cadiz, consisting of a line-of-battle ship, a screw frigate, and four steamers. The intention at present is to carry out the project of this cruise after the Queen has visited Alicante and Valencia, as has been announced.

On the 26th ult. the Minister of Finance presented a bill to the Congress restoring to the clergy the property not yet sold.

The debate in the Senate on the bill relative to public honours concluded in favour of the Government.

## SARDINIA.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies voted on Friday (last week), by a great majority, the second article of the *projet de loi* on conspiracy against the life of a foreign Sovereign and on the constitution of juries. Count de Cavour has communicated to the Chamber of Deputies the reply of the Neapolitan Government on the affair of the *Cagliari*. It declares that King Ferdinand formally rejects the demands of the Cabinet of Turin.

## SWITZERLAND.

The political department presented on the 23rd ult. to the Federal Council the report on the question of the French Consularships. The document recommended the admission.

A general election has taken place in the canton of Neuchâtel for the nomination of the Constituent Assembly, which is to proceed to the revision of the cantonal constitution. Out of 104 deputies, the Radicals have 56, the Independents 22, the Conservatives (old Royalists), 10, while nine are uncertain.

## PRUSSIA.

The closing of the ordinary Session of the two Chambers took place on Tuesday at the Royal Château. The Minister President, Baron von Manteuffel, delivered a speech in which he gave a résumé of the labours of the Session. He stated that the vote relative to the construction of the railway from Königsberg to the Russian frontier had caused the Government to commence the works immediately. The law which has passed relative to the increase of a duty upon beetroot sugar had been framed with due consideration to the wants of the treasury and of the consumers. "Thanks be to Providence," said the Minister, "since the dangers of war have been removed from our frontiers, the public prosperity has not ceased to increase, in spite of the temporary dearth of articles of food and the commercial crisis, now happily at an end."

Baron Manteuffel added that the King's full recovery was almost assured, and he concluded with eulogising the Prince of Prussia for his devotedness in discharging the functions to which unfortunate circumstance had summoned him.

## UNITED STATES.

In the House of Representatives, on the 17th ult., a motion for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Senate on the Kansas Bill was carried by the Speaker's casting vote.

A memorial from the Mormon Legislature has been presented, setting forth their grievances in the peculiar style of the Saints. There are conflicting accounts as to the condition of the Mormons at Utah.

The Hon. T. H. Benton, ex-United States Senator, and for many years one of the leaders of the Democratic party, died at Washington on Saturday, the 10th ult. Congress adjourned out of respect to his memory. His funeral was attended by the President and Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, members of Congress, and a large concourse of people.

Great storms of wind and rain are prevalent in the south-west. A dreadful hurricane passed over Bentonville, in Arkansas, by which nearly every house in the town was blown down, and twenty-five lives were lost.

Serious consequences were anticipated from the flooding of the Lower Mississippi, caused by heavy rains through the western and north-western country: the Illinois and Missouri Rivers were both rising, and all their tributaries at flood height.

Several marine disasters are reported. The boiler of the steamer *Falls City* exploded off New Orleans, killing eight persons. The brig *Manhattan*, from Boston, was lost off Trinidad. The ship *John Gilpin* came into collision with ice off Cape Horn, and foundered. The passengers and crew were saved by the British ship *Berefordshire*.

THE FAST OF THE RAMAZAN commenced on the 16th ult. During the continuance of this religious humiliation the Turks abstain to an extraordinary extent from eating, drinking, and even smoking, and every night all the minarets and mosques are illuminated. Those persons who through sickness are prevented from fasting at this period, must perform the same abstinence during some other month in the year.

ALGERIA.—From a table published in a recent number of the *Moniteur Algérien*, it appears that in the course of last year the European population of Algeria increased from 160,000 to 180,000. That augmentation is the greatest that had taken place for some years.

NICARAGUA is in as great confusion as ever, General Jerez being in arms against the Government of Martinez.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Nova Scotia Legislature is still in Session, and the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have granted large subsidies towards maintaining powerful steamers, which will be placed en route between Windsor, N.S., and St. John's, N.B., to connect with the Railroad from the former point to Halifax. John Holmes, formerly a member of the Assembly, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council. G. W. McClellan, member for Colchester, died suddenly on the 6th ult.

ADVISES FROM MEXICO, to April 7, report that General Osollo, acting in behalf of the Zuloaga Government, had taken the city of Guadalupe, capturing the entire Government of Juarez, but the officers of the latter were permitted to leave the country. Osollo was on his way to the city of Mexico, and would probably be declared President of the Republic. Vera Cruz still held out for the Juarez, or Constitutional party. The city of Tampico was beleagued by General Garza.



## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The news from Lucknow contained in the papers brought this week by the Calcutta mail has been anticipated in all the important details by the advices previously received from Bombay.

The following message has been received at Calcutta by electric telegraph:—

Allahabad, Saturday, March 20, 9.40 p.m.  
Telegraph from Futtygurh, dated March 19th, states that the rebels the previous day had crossed the Ramgunga in great force, bringing four guns with them; they retired, however, to Bangoon. Their bridge is finished across the Ramgunga. The column from Meerun Ke Seral is called in. The Judge or Cawnpore states to-day, by telegraph, that the Tehsildar of Ghatampur reports that the party from Humeerpore have retired before Christie's column, and that he is now able to resume revenue collections. In a message from Goonah, dated the 18th, Captain Mayne states that the Chundaree Fort was stormed at daylight of the 15th by the First Brigade of Central India Field Force. The resistance was not stubborn, and our loss was not great. Captain Keating wounded, but not dangerously.

The *Madras Athenaum* of March 29 states that on the 24th of that month the following information was telegraphed from Allahabad:—

Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant was sent on the 23rd of March to disperse a body of insurgents under Rajah Jajal Sing at Karee. The operation was perfectly successful, and the Brigadier-General took twelve guns. He will return to his old quarters at the cantonment this afternoon. There are reports from Futtygurh that the rebels are in considerable strength along the line of the river.

We (*Madras Athenaum*) have searched the map, but are unable to find the Karee above referred to, so that most probably the real name of the place attacked has been misspelt in the course of its transmission along the electric wire.

The Disarming Act is being enforced in parts of the North-west Provinces. An Agra correspondent, writing on the 16th inst., states that the inhabitants of Mozuffernugger showed symptoms of resisting the act, but that a party of Sikhs from Roorkee speedily removed their scruples. At Meerut, also, the writer has been told, the inhabitants seem disposed to resist the act. A force, including all arms, and commanded by Colonel Biddell, had marched from Mynpore for Bawar, where it will remain until further orders. The object, according to a correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, is to intercept the fugitives from Lucknow, and support Brigadier Seaton.

"In Calcutta," says the *Calcutta Englishman*, "everything is perfectly quiet, though we have lately had an alarm which induced the authorities to call out the volunteers in the middle of the night. It is supposed that the mutineers at Barrackpore, who are disarmed, but still paid regularly by the Government, had plotted a rising, and had it in their power to procure arms to attack us in Calcutta. A search for arms was made, but of course unsuccessfully, as the only sure method of finding them was neglected. Now that Lucknow is fallen, it is to be hoped these dangerous neighbours will be sent away, as there can no longer be any fear of their reinforcing the enemy. Troops continue to arrive from England, and are sent up the country in succession. Great efforts are making for the construction of barracks for them, but it does not appear that the recent act for impressing labourers has hastened the work."

We read in the *Hurkaru*:—"The infamous Nana Sahib is said to be still at Shahjehanpore, and the principal rebels are stated to be with him; the rebels are reported to have again entered the Futtygurh district and attacked Kenwall, and driven off the police posted there. The notorious ex-commissioner Yeh has been brought from Canton to Calcutta in H.M.S. *Inflexible*, and is at present a state prisoner here. He is not, we understand, to be placed under any restraint beyond what is necessary for his safe custody."

THE KING OF BURMAH has subscribed the sum of 10,000 Company's rupees to the Indian Relief Fund.

THE ANDAMAN SAVAGES have killed Mr. Steerten, third mate, and Mr. Muddoch, clerk, of the surveying-vessel *Mutlah*.

PEARL FISHERY.—A letter of the 20th March in the *Colombo Observer* states:—"We have had ten days' fishing, and there is about £15,000 already in the chest. There will be ten days' more fishing. Oysters sold to-day as high as 25 rupees per thousand."

BOOK POST TO THE EAST INDIES, ETC.—A notification has been issued by the Post-office that henceforward packets of books and printed papers of every kind, posted in conformity with the regulations of the colonial book post, and addressed to India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong-Kong, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, may be forwarded to those colonies in the closed mails despatched by way of Marseilles. The postage of book packets for any of the above-named colonies, sent by the route of Marseilles, including the French transit-rate, will be—under 4 oz., 6d.; under 8 oz., 1s.; and one shilling for each additional half pound, or fraction of half a pound. The postage on books sent via Southampton remains unaltered. The postage in each case must be prepaid.

FROM BRITISH HONDURAS we learn that great alarm prevailed in consequence of the capture of the city of Becalar by the Yucatan Indians, and the massacre of some of the inhabitants. It was also feared the savages would extend their marauding into the towns of the British colony.

PASSPORTS TO THE CONTINENT.—In order to facilitate still further the obtaining of passports by British subjects desiring to proceed to the Continent, passports are henceforth to be issued to any British subject who shall produce or send to the Passport Department of the Foreign Office, or to any one of the agents at the outposts, a certificate of his identity, signed by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary, resident in the United Kingdom. Full particulars have been issued by the Foreign Office as to the steps necessary to be taken by persons desirous of obtaining passports, and a form of the certificate of identity is also given. The following agents have been appointed to issue Foreign Office passports at the undermentioned ports:—Dover, S. M. Latham, Esq.; Folkestone, F. M. Faulkner, Esq.; Southampton, W. J. Le Feuvre, Esq.; Liverpool, N. Litherland, Esq. They will grant passports only on personal application, with certificate of identity. Foreign Office passports must be countersigned at the mission in London, or at some Consulate in the United Kingdom, of the Government of the country which the bearer of the passport intends to visit, except from Prussia or Sardinia. The following is a list of the principal Foreign Passport Offices in London where Foreign Office passports are to be issued:—Austrian Legation, Chandos House, Cavendish-square; Bavarian Legation, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square; Belgian Consulate, 53, Gracechurch-street; French Consulate, 36, King William-street, City; Netherlands Consulate, 20, Great St. Helen's; Portuguese Consulate, 6, Jeffrey's-square; Russian Consulate, 32, Great Winchester-street; Sicilian Consulate, 15, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road; Spanish Legation, 17, Hereford-street, Park-lane; Turkish Embassy, 1, Bryanston-square.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's and of the East India Company's armies, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:—Lieut.-Colonel Henry Tombs, C.B., and Lieutenant James Hills, Bengal Artillery.—For very gallant conduct on the part of Lieutenant Hills before Delhi, in defending the position assigned to him in case of alarm, and for noble behaviour on the part of Lieut.-Colonel Tombs in twice coming to his subaltern's rescue, and on each occasion killing his man, Lieutenant William Alexander Kerr, 24th Bombay Native Infantry.—On the breaking out of a mutiny in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry in July, 1857, a party of the mutineers took up a position in the stronghold, or parga, near the town of Kolapore, and defended themselves to extremity. Lieutenant Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, took a prominent share of the attack on the position, and at the moment when its capture was of great public importance he made a dash at one of the gateways, with some dismounted horsemen, and forced an entrance by breaking down the gate. The attack was completely successful, and the defenders were either killed, wounded, or captured, a result that may with perfect justice be attributed to Lieutenant Kerr's dashing and devoted bravery. Sergeant John Smith, Bengal Sappers and Miners.—For conspicuous gallantry, in conjunction with Lieutenants Heme and Salkeld, in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the fortress of Delhi in broad daylight, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th September, 1857, preparatory to the assault. Bugler Robert Hawthorne, 52nd Regt.—Bugler Hawthorne, who accompanied the explosion party, not only performed the dangerous duty on which he was employed, but previously attached himself to Lieutenant Salkeld, of the Engineers, when dangerously wounded, bound up his wounds under a heavy musketry fire, and had him removed without further injury. Lance-Corporal Henry Smith, 52nd Regiment.—Lance-Corporal Smith most gallantly carried away a wounded comrade, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, on the Chauddee Chouck, in the city of Delhi, on the morning of the assault, on the 14th September, 1857. Sergeant Bernard Diamond, and Gunner Richard Fitz-Gerald, Bengal Horse Artillery.—For an act of valour performed in action against the rebels and mutineers at Boolundshur, on the 28th September, 1857, when these two soldiers evinced the most determined bravery in working their gun under a very heavy fire of musketry, whereby they cleared the road of the enemy, after every other man belonging to it had either been killed or disabled by wounds.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE, CHELSEA.—On Monday the anniversary gathering of the students, former students, and friends of this college, the principal training institution of the Church of England, was celebrated by full choral service. St. Mark's-day falling this year on a Sunday, the commemoration was postponed in order to allow those to be present whose duties on the Sunday would not allow them to attend. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury, and Chaplain to the House of Commons.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—At a meeting of the governors of this institution, held on Thursday, at the London Tavern—Alderman Wire in the chair—twenty-five idiot children were elected upon the foundation. The asylum is in a satisfactory position as regards funds, and its usefulness has been made manifest by the success which has attended its efforts in reference to the unfortunate class of creatures for whose care it has been established.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the society's house, Hanover-square—Sir John Bolleau, Bart., in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared that the income of the society for the past year amounted to £14,822 15s. 6d., and the expenditure to £12,305 14s. 7d. The visitors to the society's establishment in the Regent's Park on Mondays and the holidays had exceeded those of the preceding year by 11,558 persons. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort was re-elected President of the society.

CITY DISPENSARY.—The sixty-ninth anniversary dinner of this institution took place on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The chair was occupied by Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.; who was supported by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Allen, Mr. Deputy Lott, several other members of the corporation, and a number of gentlemen connected with the city. The chairman, in proposing prosperity to the charity, stated that during the past year no less than 15,303 patients had been relieved, at a cost of only a few hundred pounds. During the evening donations and subscriptions to the amount of £224 14s. was announced.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington. There was a numerous company. The funds of the society amount to £800 a year. There are at present forty-two pensioners on the funds, of whom twenty-four are females. The males receive £1 2s. per month, and the females 15s. The subscriptions amounted to near £300.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.—The fourteenth anniversary meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Bishop of Ripon presided, and in opening the proceedings made some remarks in reference to the great good the society worked. The number of families visited last year were 116,000; visits accepted, 303,370; to whom the Scriptures read, 300,715. The total receipts for the year, including the previous balance of £220 16s. 7d., amounted to £9384, of which a balance remained of only 5s. 6d. the society thus commencing the year with an exhausted exchequer. The committee earnestly appeal for help.

SOCIETY OF ARTS CONVERSAZIONE.—The first conversazione of the session took place at the society's house in the Adelphi last Saturday evening. In the large room were arranged an historical series of sketches, diagrams, and working models, illustrative of modes of marine propulsion; the series commencing with an inflated skin, copied from the Nineveh marbles, and ending with the gearing for the screw-shaft of the *Leviathan*. There was also an historical series of working instruments, showing the progress made in electric telegraphs from Cooke and Wheatstone's first needle telegraphs, worked by six line wires, down to the recording telegraph instruments now used in England, India, and the Continent. Specimens of each variety of submarine cable hitherto used were exhibited, as well as new modes of insulating telegraphic wires generally. In the upper rooms were arranged numerous interesting models. The model-room was thrown open for the display of the exhibition of patented inventions, and the various exhibitors attended to explain their models and machines.

THE COAL-WHIPPERS OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—On Monday morning a deputation of the coal-whippers of the port of London waited upon the Rev. R. H. Atherton, Incumbent of St. James's, Ratcliff, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of respect for his benevolent exertions in their behalf during the late inclement weather. The testimonial was executed in lithography by Messrs. Waterlow. It is printed in gold and green, with an appropriate frame of rosewood, and surmounted with Gothic carvings, and is conceived in terms of great respect and gratitude for the services of the rev. gentleman. The testimonial having been presented, with a suitable address from Mr. Sheridan, one of the deputation, the rev. gentleman made an appropriate reply, in which he advised the men to prepare, by foresight and economy, against the recurrence of similar contingencies.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—On Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning the annual microscopical conversazioni were held at Apothecaries' Hall. A great number of microscopes were exhibited, the walls of the rooms were covered with coloured diagrams, illustrative of microscopic structures and of various objects of natural history, and the tables were decorated with exotic plants, including palms, ferns, &c., and beautifully-executed photographs. Among the microscopic objects exhibited were—the circulation in the foot of the frog, and in the branches of the tadpole; the partial circulation, or cyclosis, in certain vegetables, the *Chara*, *Nitella*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, &c.; infusorial and rotiferous animalcules, and various forms of polyplera in a living condition; specimens of minute shells and our coal formations, exhibited both by common and polarized light. In fact, it may be stated that every form of microscope, and every kind of illustration, were to be seen, the whole of the Microscopical Society having been invited, together with all the London manufacturers of that instrument. Among the philosophical apparatus displayed was a beautiful instrument, constructed by Mr. Ladd, of Chancery-lane, in which the continuous current of electricity produced by the galvanic battery is made to show, in the sealed tubes of J. Gassiot, F.R.S., the stratifications and dark bands in electrical discharges as observed in torricellian vacuums. The rooms were crowded on both occasions, and among the visitors we noticed many gentlemen distinguished in the medical profession or in the pursuit of natural science. The arrangements reflected great credit on the stewards.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary festival of the institution was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern; Earl Talbot in the chair. There was a large attendance. From a statement of the society's operations submitted to the meeting it appeared that since its foundation, in 1843, it had afforded temporary assistance to 1600 governesses, to whom it had made no less than 5000 grants, amounting to £13,000. A number of annuities had also been founded, to supply which a sum of more than £60,000 had been invested in the funds. None of these annuities was less than £20 a year, and the late Countess of Pembroke having raised seven of them to £25, a project had been set on foot to raise the whole to that amount. The total number of annuitants was now upwards of a hundred. 3000 ladies had found a happy home in the society's establishment in Harley-street, and 10,000 had been gratuitously provided with situations. Last year there were twenty-two inmates in the asylum. Lord Talbot, in proposing "Prosperity to the Institution," dwelt upon these facts, and strongly insisted on the debt which he said society owed to the meritorious and ill-rewarded class for whose benefit the institution had been founded. He also paid a warm tribute to the Rev. David Laing, who might almost be considered its founder, and to the exertions of the ladies' committee, whose sympathising and delicate services could not be too highly praised. A number of complimentary toasts having been drunk, subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £1700.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will read his "Chimes" at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday next, the 6th inst.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 804 boys and 916 girls, in all 1810 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1593. The deaths registered in London last week were 1144; they show a decrease on those of the previous week, when the number was 1207. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1054.

A FIRE took place on Tuesday night at St. Katharine Docks, which burnt for four hours. Property of the value of £100,000 was destroyed. The extension of the fire to other warehouses was only prevented by the exercise of the most praiseworthy coolness and sagacity.

GIOVANNI LANI, the Italian, who was recently convicted of murder, was hanged on Monday morning in front of Newgate. The culprit had to be carried to the scaffold, amidst the yells and shouts of the crowd. He made a full confession.—The thieves of London were pursuing their trade under the pallows, and the Alderman sitting at Guildhall was engaged in the after part of the day in examining pickpockets who had been apprehended in the crowd before Newgate.

STAMPED CHEQUES.—Several private bankers of the metropolis have issued notice to their customers that they will provide them free of cost with stamped cheque-books to meet the new financial arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. One or two of these make a stipulation that these stamped cheques, supplied gratis, shall not be used for drawing less amounts than £5.

LAUSANNE AND GENEVA RAILROAD.—Another branch of this railway was inaugurated last week, that, namely, between Morges and Versoix. With the exception, therefore, of the small distance between the latter place and Geneva, the traveller can now pass from Paris to Lausanne without quitting the rail.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A STIRRING Parliamentary week has succeeded to comparatively inactive legislative life. India, the Army, the Jews, Reform, have all had their share of the debates. The Government India Bill is entirely withdrawn, Mr. Disraeli having pronounced a parting eulogium upon it, folks said as a *placebo* directed towards Lord Ellenborough rather than as any expression of his own private affection for the measure. Then come the fourteen resolutions on which Government proposed to take the discussion, and upon these again come the amendments of Lord John Russell, who, though he declined to invent the original resolutions that were to deliver the Government from collision with Lord Palmerston, has no objection to perform for them the duty long erroneously supposed to be discharged by the bear towards her progeny. It may be convenient, in reference to a debate which will have begun before these lines are read, to mention that Lord John Russell proposes to limit the Indian Council to twelve members; that none of them shall be elected, but all nominated by the Crown (and therefore under the control of the House); that it shall not be necessary for them to have Indian experience or property; that all despatches, without a proposed exception, shall be open to all members of Council; that the Secretary of State alone shall have patronage; and that the first appointment of cadets and clerks shall be open to public competition. These alterations are most important; and, if Government accept them, Lord John Russell may, *pro hac vice*, be called the Government.

On Mr. Monsell's motion on Monday, in which Government was beaten by forty, it is right to say that the question has not been very fairly laid before the country. Lord Palmerston's Administration, during the war, threw open to public competition commissions in the Engineers and the Artillery. On the cessation of the war Lord Palmerston, by a minute signed by Sir John Ramsden, put an end to the public competition, and substituted certain regulations. General Peel on coming into office, before confirming this arrangement, postponed the cessation of the competitive examinations, so that those persons who had been educating themselves in the belief in the permanence of these examinations might not be unfairly treated. Mr. Monsell's motion was that the competition should be made permanent. General Peel, on Monday, suggested a postponement of a decision until his two additional examinations had been tried. But the late Government, including Lord Palmerston and this very Sir John Ramsden, who had signed the minute, left the House, while seven or eight of them voted against the Government.

As Lord Palmerston avows that he has no Reform Bill, and Lord Derby is prepared only to consider the question, the indefatigable Mr. Locke King has come forward with a fraction of reform on his own account, and has obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the county franchise to £10 householders. Lord John Russell, the Reform patentee, was pleased to allow this infringement on his rights, on the ground that it was all that was likely to be got under existing circumstances. Mr. Disraeli was ready to deprecate but not to divide.

The only point on which the Government, having stood firm, has achieved a victory is on the Jew bill, from which, by a large majority in the Lords (119 to 80), the clause which makes the Oaths Bill one of relief to the Jews has been excised. Everybody looked for this, as in the lists at Torquillstone "the wearied horse of Ivanhoe, and its no less exhausted rider, went down, as all had expected, before the well-aimed lance and vigorous steed of the Knight Templar." But, as then, the cause of the Hebrew was not lost, for the King and divers mailed Commons speedily galloped into the arena. The contest is not over yet, and the chivalry of those who advocate the Jew claims, on the ground that logic and justice are on their side, deserve the more credit, considering how small is the amount of sentimental temptation to take that side.

Count Cavour has triumphed, by no means to the satisfaction of the Ultra-Republicans of Italy, and the principle of the Conspiracies Bill has been affirmed by a very large majority. France is now doubly bound to support Sardinia in the event of a *Cagliari* collision, against which it is stated that the King of Naples is preparing. It is to be hoped that Lord Malmesbury, while permitted to retain office, will take the manly course demanded by the public, although the Sardinian representative here is known to be entirely in the hands of our late Premier.

Full details of the fall of Lucknow have arrived, and the celebrated pen that did so much to immortalise Crimean story is again at work and in full vigour. Mr. Russell's narrative of the battering down the defences, and his description of the determined care with which Sir Colin Campbell maintained his fire while an enemy was to be crushed by shot and shell, instead of letting loose our brave men at the hazard of their lives, will be thoroughly appreciated. It cannot be denied that the enemy has got off far more lightly than was expected. The slaughter under the bombardment was very small, nor did the chase greatly increase the punishment; but, on the other hand, the moral effect of the operations must have been tremendous; and every one of the fugitives who rushed so madly out of the storm of fire will be a missionary to tell that England is following up her enemies with a power before which their strongest defences go down, and themselves are driven like chaff.

A Welsh correspondent has devoted his intellects, since our publication of the 10th, to consider whether we were right in stating that the seasons were apparently changed, and that the national holidays no longer fell in pleasant weather. He announces his own opinion that the seasons have for the last twenty years been "equally as warm, and equally as early, as any that have occurred during the last half century." He gives no reasons for his opinion, and sternly interdicts the publication of any part of his valuable communication. But Dr. Watts penetrated to Abergavenny, and, if so, what does our correspondent make of the lines—

How fair is the rose, what a beautiful flower,  
The glory of April and May?

Dr. Watts died in 1748. Are there any Welsh roses in April now?

TAAFE PEERAGE CASE.—This case came again before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords on Monday last, Dr. Twiss, Mr. Hodson, and Mr. Peter Burke appearing for the claimant, Lord Taaffe, and the Attorney-General of Ireland for the Crown. After some argument a further adjournment was ordered, to show the fact of a particular search having been made.

AT GREAT YARMOUTH on Thursday week the Bishop of Norwich consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. John, and especially designed for the fishermen and beachmen on the coast. The cost of the church, which is in the Early English style, has been about £1700, of which £500 was contributed by one individual. The whole of the sittings are free. The collections at the various services realised altogether £155.

AT HAMMERSMITH the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was laid by the Bishop of London on Friday (last week).

THE REV. J. W. HADDOCK, Curate of Northill, Biggleswade, has been presented with a handsome silver inkstand by the parishioners, "as a memorial of their respect and esteem," on his resigning the curacy.

THE Indian Special Fund of the Church Missionary Society now amounts to £30,000. This includes the noble donation of £5000 from one lady, who merely gives initials.



## T R A N S A T L A N T I C S K E T C H E S .



THE BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS.

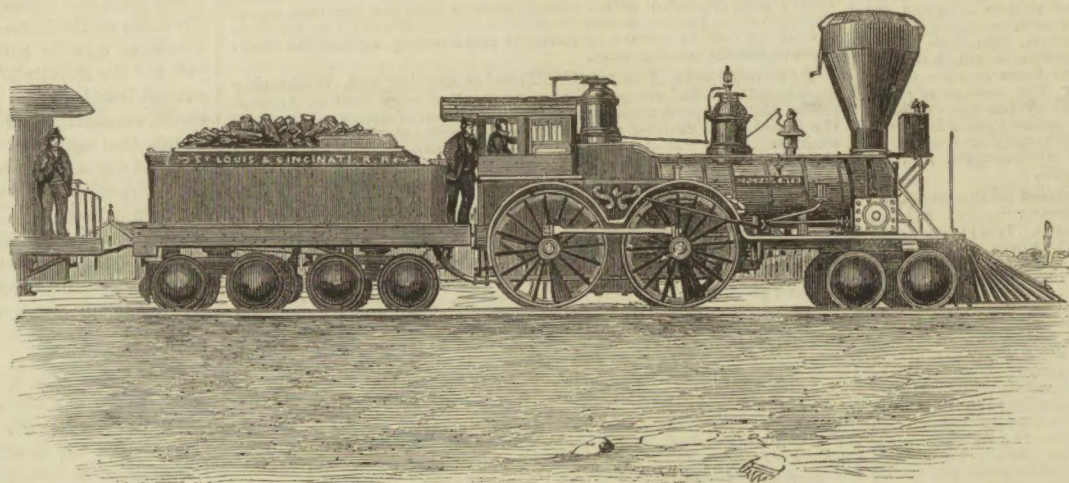
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the 27th of March last contained an interesting description of St. Louis, Missouri, being one of the series of "Transatlantic Sketches" with which this Journal has been favoured. We here engrave the busy scene of the Broadway, St. Louis. The magnificent Hall of the Mercantile Literary Association in that city, of which we also give an illustration, contains the two finest lecture-rooms in the United States. The upper and lower rooms of this building are unrivalled for this purpose; and neither New York nor Boston contains any lecture-rooms at all to be compared to them for elegance of construction and decoration, or adaptability to the end proposed.

The "Sacramento" is a locomotive on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, between Cincinnati and St. Louis. As a specimen of the American locomotive it may, perhaps, excite some interest among English engineers and persons connected with or interested in railways.

Harrison House, at Vincennes, Indiana, the subject of our other Engraving, is of great historical interest. It was under those trees in its front that the treaty between General Harrison and Tecumseh was signed. Vincennes, 150 miles from the mouth of the Wabash, is the second western city in point of antiquity, having been settled by Frenchmen from Canada as early as 1735, at a time when Kaskaskia was the only place inhabited by white men in those extensive regions. Here, in the

midst of a fertile district, and in the heart of a wilderness, a small colony remained for a long time almost entirely excluded from the world, and mingling only with the savages, to whose habits they in

year. The adjacent prairie is large and fertile, and 5000 acres of it are in common, according to the provision of the old French of its history the French and



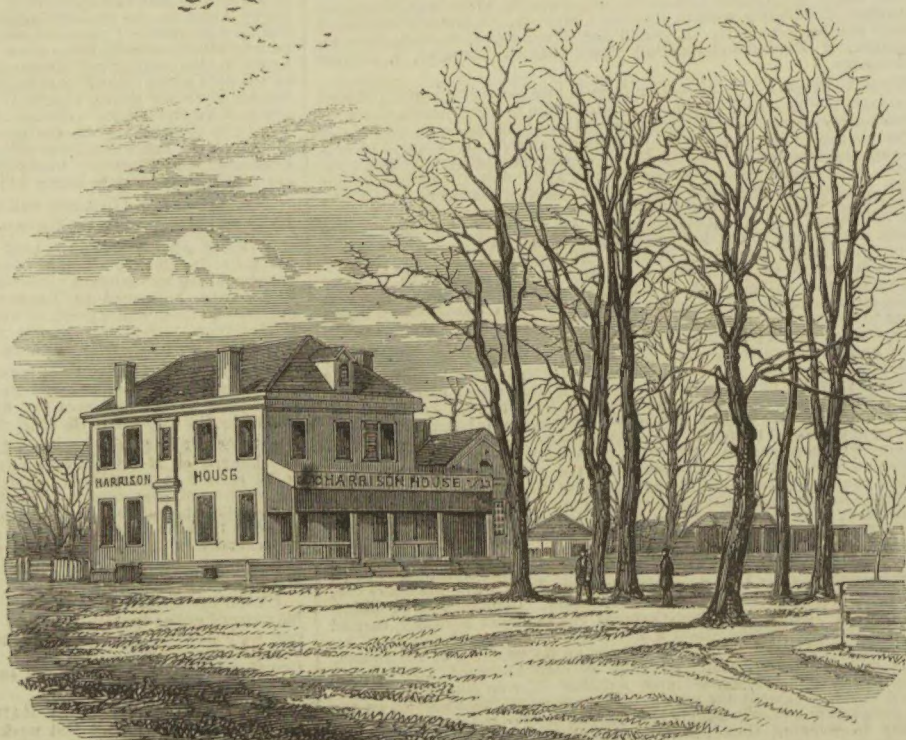
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

some respects accommodated themselves. It was for a time the seat of territorial government. The ground is level, regularly laid out in squares, and the houses generally have fruit-gardens attached to them. Steam-boats come up to the town the greater part of the

These regions were formerly well stocked with game; and wild animals are still common in many places. Abundance of fish of different kinds are also found in the streams and lakes. The navigable waters of Indiana are numerous and extensive.



ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.



HARRISON HOUSE, VINCENNES, INDIANA.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR CHARLES HOTHAM.

THIS somewhat novel and exquisite piece of work is now on its way to Melbourne, where it will be erected in the cemetery situated near the seashore. The upper part, composed of a rich canopied shrine of four sides, surmounted by a cross, of elegant proportions, is in Portland stone; the capital of the column is also of the same material, whilst the column is of Peterhead granite, highly polished, the base and tomb over the grave being of the same material, but left unpolished. The niches in the canopied top are enriched by figures emblematic of Justice, Mercy, Wisdom, and Fortitude. The capitals elucidate these characters by small groups: Justice, by the group of the tribute money; Mercy, by the woman taken in adultery; Wisdom, by Christ disputing with the doctors; Fortitude, by Christ overturning the table of the money-changers. Upon the plinth of the base are rendered the name and honours of the deceased. The slab covering the grave is, as we have stated, of granite, and of the *dos d'âne* form, enriched with a cross, in high relief. The design of this memorial is by Mr. G. G. Scott, of Spring-gardens. The sculpture and the execution have been carried out with great care and ability by Mr. Philip, of Vauxhall-bridge-road. The Monument bears the following inscription:—

To the memory of Sir Charles Hotham, Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and the first Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Victoria. Voted by the Legislative Council, Jan. 10, 1856.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.



STATUE OF GRATTAN IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL, NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

THIS statue stands on the right hand of the principal entrance to St. Stephen's Hall from Westminster Hall. It depicts the celebrated orator in an energetic attitude. The costume is of the period, but, like that of Pitt, is not so picturesque as the surrounding statues of the earlier centuries. The figure will add to the reputation of Mr. Carew.

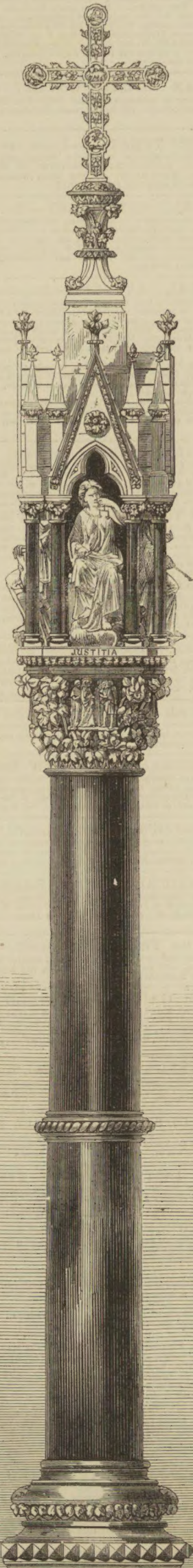
STATUE OF PITT.

The statue of this great statesman, not long since placed on its pedestal on the right-hand side of St. Stephen's Hall, new Palace of Westminster, is a finely-executed piece of work by Mr. Macdowell, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. The figure is in a calm and dignified position, resting upon the left foot, the right slightly put forward; in his right hand is a scroll, whilst the left is placed upon the left hip. The cloak hangs in ample folds from the left arm.

LITERATURE.

LANDSCAPE PAINTING IN WATER COLOURS. By GEORGE BARNARD. Hamilton and Co.

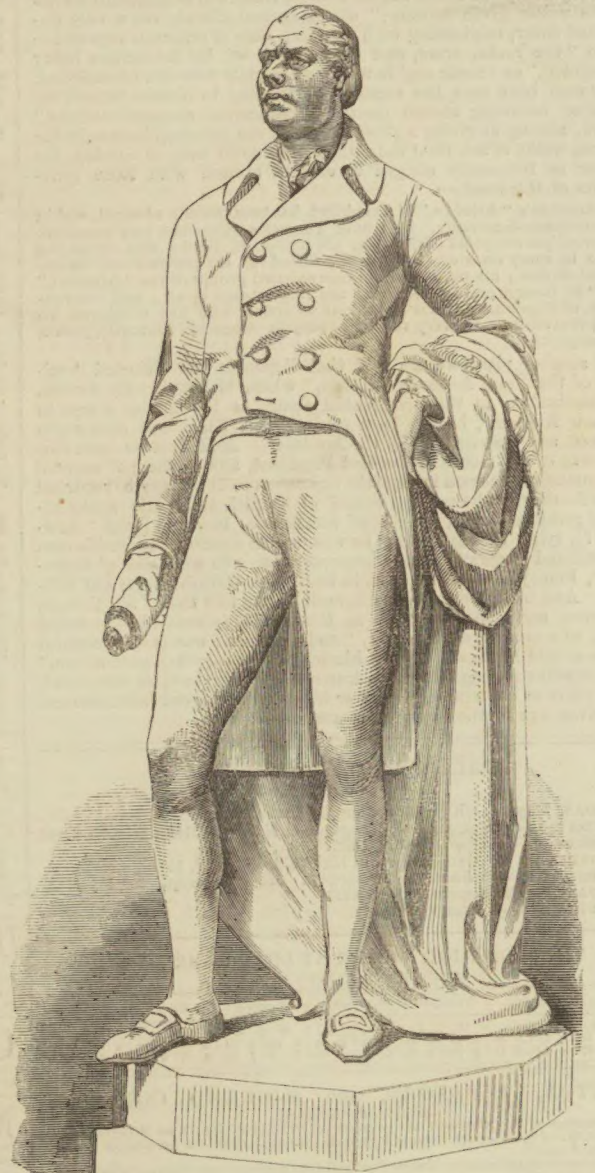
If there be one art in which England claims pre-eminence, it is the art of using water colours: there we meet with no rivals, no competitors, for the slight attempts that appear on the Continent are not to be compared with the masterly arrangements of colour in this attractive style which year after year are exhibited on the walls of the galleries now open to the public. Great are the advantages these exhibitions offer to the amateur, and the rooms are thronged with eager enthusiasts, anxious to reap all possible benefit during the short but busy period of the London season. But we have often regretted the little lasting improvement likely to accrue from the usual desultory examination of even such gems as are to be found scattered up and down in these galleries, and a more general diffusion of a good knowledge of art is much to be desired, while, as water colours are in most respects best suited to the amateur, a sound understanding of their properties and use is a great desideratum. We, therefore, hail with pleasure the appearance of Mr. Barnard's new edition of "The Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting in Water Colours," and have no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of all who are interested in the art. The book bears the stamp of being a thoroughly sound and genuine work: it is the result of the thought and labour of many years during which the author, as Professor of Drawing at Rugby School, has had the



MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR CHARLES HOTHAM, GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, TO BE ERECTED AT MELBOURNE.

advantage of experience in applying these principles to practice. It contains abundance of real information, with many exercises; and the student, whether practising under the eye of a master or pursuing painting as a favourite object in seclusion, applying in earnest, and studying the theory and practice as they go hand and hand through the work, from the first section on light and prismatic colours to the more practical chapters on the different modes of using his materials, will assuredly reap the full reward of his labour in gaining facility of hand and correctness of eye, together with the cultivation of his taste and a general appreciation of what is excellent in art.

The author's idea of the importance of the study of nature as well as art is well carried out. Nature, after all, is to be looked to as the great teacher to whom continual reference must be made; and the system and method of studying are well explained in the sections on composition, on light and shade, and on the mode of working; and these, with the numerous additions of elementary plates, can scarcely fail to lead to more artistic productions and far finer pictures than are generally to be met with from the hands of amateurs. Regarding colour as a source of great and universal attraction, we are not disposed to criticise very severely plates which fairly represent the artist's intention, and which are pleasing to the eye. These can be produced in no other way so well and cheaply as by the method of block-printing here employed. We consider, however, that this style is remarkably adapted by its mechanical precision to represent such plates as the prismatic colours: the spectrum, the various diagrams, and complementary colours in particular do great credit



STATUE OF PITT IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL, NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

to the printers (Leighton Brothers) by their execution, and to the author by their arrangement, being well adapted to illustrate the nature of colour in its combinations and its appositions. There are also many interesting woodcuts added to this edition, and altogether we can recommend the work to our readers either for use in the study or amusement in the drawing-room.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN NATURE, ART, AND LIFE. By ANDREW J. SYMINGTON. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying evidences of the advancing civilisation of our age is the importance attached to the fine arts, not as luxuries, but as essentials in mental culture; and the recognition of the great principle that the Beautiful in nature, art, and life is the good. The subject is an inviting one, and has had many exponents; but not as yet one who has grasped it fairly in its full dimensions, and asserted for it the extent of domain to which it is entitled. If the position that beauty is goodness be true, it must pervade all things in nature and in art, and with a mutual relationship running through all, and a uniformity in the midst of seeming inconsistencies. Fully to develop this grand problem, and to follow it out in all its relations, has not yet been attempted; and for the simple reason that the required amount of knowledge has fallen to no one man's share. Every contribution to such an object, however, is acceptable, and will prove useful as an aid to thought; and in this sense we willingly accept the volumes with which Mr. Symington here presents us. One passage from the introduction will suffice to show the scope which the author proposes to give to his reflections, and the purpose held in view in them:—

We have sought to enter the great Temple of the Universe by "the gate which is called Beautiful," and endeavoured to show that it is built according to One mighty plan, its combinations and diversities ever being referable to higher unities, and these again to laws yet more general; our finite minds, we deem, alone preventing us from assigning all things whatever to an absolute unity. In short, we believe that a system of comparative anatomy, as it were, pervades the whole universe of mind and matter; that each stone, star, organism, or soul, exists relatively, as well as individually, and is both influenced by and exerts an influence upon every other atom, star, organism, or soul; that, in so far as we, whether intuitively or by education, are permitted to recognise those perfect harmonious relations, or positive laws, impressed alike on mind and matter by the Great Creator himself, whether



it be in regard to form, colour, or sound, thought, or deed, there Beauty will reveal itself; actual discord being invariably produced by a violation of these constant laws, and seeming discord arising only from circumscribed knowledge and imperfect sympathies.

Earnestly pursuing the task set down to himself, yet as a labour of love rather than a task, and with usefulness as his primary purpose, Mr. Symington does not have all the talk to himself—though he discourses eloquently in support of his adopted theory—preferring to draw freely upon authorities who have contributed their labours in the same good cause, in one or other of the varied fields which he throws open to us. Thus Plato, Socrates, amongst the ancients; Bacon, Savonarola, Schiller, Schlegel, Shakespeare, Humboldt, Davy, Mrs. Jamieson, Ruskin, and numberless others, amongst modern and living thinkers, are cited in some of their happiest passages, according to the talent that was in him; producing a most agreeable congress of sweet thoughts upon a charming theme. Something like system is suggested in the chapter "Of the Order in which the Series ought to be Studied," and then is carried out in successive chapters on "Philosophy," "Of Art in General," "Architecture," "Sculpture," "Painting," "Poetry," "Music;"—the "Beautiful in Life" winding up the whole.

Having given a well-merited award of praise to the purpose and conduct of the work, so far as general principles are concerned, we are bound in fairness to add that when we come to details we are often disappointed. We find the author very often sweeping and careless in propounding particular views and opinions, and with a tendency to pin faith to the opinions of some whom he cites as authorities whose infallibility has not yet been universally conceded. Thus, Turner, we are told, "is undoubtedly the prince of landscape-painters, and the greatest master the world has yet seen for truthfully rendering Nature's moods under given aspects;" whilst against Claude the wholly unmerited sneer, originating with a certain class of critics, is repeated—as to "the rocks, trees, and other parts of his landscapes being 'composed,' or 'made up,' in a manner happily now almost exploded, since men have seen the necessity of turning to Nature herself, instead of following absurd though long-received conventionalities." Again, aiming at giving a glimpse view of the principal names in the various walks of art, from the earliest time down even to our day, the author is frequently obliged to content himself with loose generalities of this kind:—

Dannecker's "Ariadne," at Frankfurt, has been greatly admired, and in some respects deservedly. Several of Pradier's works are very beautiful. The principal sculptors of Germany are Rauch, of Berlin, who, executing works in every class of art, is chiefly famed for his portrait and monumental statues; his pupil, Kiss, whose spirited groups of the "Amazon," and "St. George and the Dragon," are remembered by all; and Schwanthaler, of Munich, a scholar as well as an artist, who has displayed his wonderful abilities in every variety of subject—classical, romantic, poetic, and religious.

In another place we are told that Reynolds was "elected President of the Royal Academy in 1768," which is not strictly correct, the nomination to the presidential chair, as to all the offices in the new Academy, having been made by the King, and afterwards declared, and assented to, by the Academy. And then we have this summary of the merits of the first President, and of those of some of his contemporaries and immediate successors:—He "may be regarded as the founder of the modern school of English art. His works attained great celebrity; their chief excellences, however [why "however"?], lying exactly where he was true to nature, despite his own conventional theories. His contemporaries, who were men of note—Barry, Rainey, and West, and in landscape, Gainsborough and Wilson." And in the very next paragraph we are told that "Sir Thomas Lawrence succeeded Reynolds as President" (whereas he succeeded West, who succeeded Reynolds), "and, like him, was most successful in [he should have said applied himself exclusively to] portraiture." Yet, notwithstanding numerous drawbacks of the kind just suggested, these volumes contain much matter which will be read with interest and advantage by the student and amateur.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 2.—4th Sunday after Easter.  
MONDAY, 3.—Invention of the Cross. Sun rises, 4h. 31m.; sets, 7h. 24m.  
TUESDAY, 4.—Mutiny in India, 1857.  
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Manchester Art Exhibition opened, 1857.  
THURSDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist. Moon's last quarter, 6h. 40m.  
FRIDAY, 7.—Parliament opened, 1857.  
SATURDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 21	4 37	4 54	5 11	5 30	5 50	6 13
6 16	6 32	6 49	7 06	7 25	7 45	8 08
8 11	8 27	8 44	9 01	9 20	9 40	10 03
10 16	10 32	10 49	11 06	11 25	11 45	12 08

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HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Offices, 19, Melton-street, Euston-square, London, N.W., 15th March, 1858.

#### THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Deposits £1 per share. Chairman—the Viscount CHURCHILL. Deputy-Chairman—Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, Bart. The Directors announce that the requisite number of Shares prescribed by the Articles of Association having been subscribed for, and the deposit paid thereon, sealed CERTIFICATES of SHAREHOLDERS will be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPT at the Office of the Company, on and after the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 2.—By order of the Board, H. WINFIELD CRACE, Secretary. Offices, 5, Parliament-street, Westminster.

#### COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, and 14, CORNHILL, London. Established 1808.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS: The Right Hon. Lord Northwick, Sir Richard D. King, Bart., Sir Glynn E. Welby, Bart., Thomas Bernard, Esq., M.P. MANAGING DIRECTOR—John A. Beaumont, Esq. SECRETARY—Charles Stephens, Esq. The Rates of Premium charged by the County Fire Office are upon the lowest scale consistent with the Security to the Insured. When a Policy has expired Seven Years, a return of 25 per cent. or one-fourth of the amount of the premiums paid, is declared upon such policies. Prospective and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the Office in London.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE. CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

Established 1824. All Persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30th, 1858, will be entitled at the next Bonus to one year's share of Profits before later Assurers. Proposals should be forwarded to the Office before June 20th. The last Annual Report, as also a statement of the Sixth Bonus, declared in January, 1857, setting forth in detail the whole state and affairs of the Office, and especially the benefits which will hereafter accrue to persons now assuring, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or from the Office. GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Actuary. 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

#### PROFESSIONAL and GENERAL EDUCATION of the Highest Character, at the CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.

PATRON—FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBERGHE, G.C.H., G.C.B. This Institution has been established, under distinguished patronage, to prepare the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen for the Army Examination at Burlington House, the Church of the Diplomatic Service, or for any Government Employment at Home or Abroad, and to qualify Officers for Staff Appointments, including, when required, instruction in the principal Asiatic Languages. For Prospectus and Terms apply at the College, Richmond. The Cadets are now established in the College.

#### SYDENHAM COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Principal, Rev. W. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, Vice-President of the College of Preceptors.

A sound education, tested by the University and College Examinations. Free admission to the Crystal Palace and grounds, with Classes and Lectures to render the Collections educationally beneficial. Sydenham College, built expressly for a school, is delightfully situated midway between Forest Hill and Sydenham Stations. Forty trains each way daily. The Summer Term will commence Monday, April 26th.

#### FUNDS are greatly REQUIRED for the SUPPORT of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, Brompton. 126 Patients are waiting for admission, and 50 Beds are empty for want of funds. FULLER ROSE, Hon. Sec.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Twelfth, Albion, Glugli, Mattoli, and Violetti—IL TROVATORE. On THURSDAY next, MAY 4, will be repeated Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE; Leone, Mdlle. Tiliens; Arcene, Mdlle. Aboni (her first appearance in England); Ferrando, Signor Violett; Il Conte Luna, Signor Mattoli (his first appearance in England); and Marzio, Signor Glugli. And the new Ballet, entitled PLEUR DES CHAMPS—the principal parts by Mdlle. Pocchini and Annetta.—On THURSDAY next, MAY 6, an EXTRA NIGHT, will be repeated Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE; and the new Ballet, PLEUR DES CHAMPS. A limited number of Boxes have been reserved for the Public, Price 15s. and 10s. 6d., which may be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Mr. GYE has the honour to announce that the NEW THEATRE will OPEN on SATURDAY, MAY 15, on which occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera LES HUGUENOTS.

#### ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management

of Mr. CHARLES KLAN.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, MUSIC BATH CHAMPS, KING LEAR, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Tuesday and Thursday, THE STOIC EXCHANGE; or, The Green Business; FAUST AND MARGUERITE, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mrs. CHARLES

YOUNG, continuing to be received with enthusiasm, will repeat the character of Beatrice on Monday; on Tuesday and Wednesday, Constance, in THE LOVE CHAIR; the Widow Green, Mrs. Wilkie; and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, will appear, for the first time, as Olivia, in Shakespeare's comedy of TWELFTH NIGHT, which will be performed with the strength of the company. PLUTO and PROSERPINE, and JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON, every evening.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Proprietor, A. W.

ARNOLD, Esq.—A Performance will take place at the Lyceum Theatre on SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858, when will be presented the SCOTLAND WEAVER, in which Mr. JOSEPH ROBINSON will make his first appearance on the London stage, supported by several well-known amateurs. The farce of BETSY BAKER, in which Mr. and Mrs. Kealey will perform. Between the pieces Miss Dolby, Miss Mary Kealey (by the kind permission of Mr. Benjamin Webster), Mr. Binley Richards, Mr. Albert Smith, and the Christy Minstrels will appear.

In the course of the evening Mr. ROBINSON will sing an original melody song, written expressly for him by Mr. Albert Smith. The whole to conclude with a new farce, entitled PITY THOU POOR BLIND, in which Mr. Joseph Robinson and Mr. Knox, jun., will appear. Further particulars will be duly announced.

Applications for tickets and places may be made to Sam's Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen. Private Boxes, 13 3s., 12 3s., and 11 1s. 6d.; Orchestra Stalls, 10s. each; Pit Stalls, 6s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, The POOR

FTROLLERS; and The CALIPH OF BAGDAD. Tuesday, LIKE AND UNLIKE; The CALIPH OF BAGDAD; WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER. Wednesday, for the Benefit of Miss Roden, GUY MANNING; with Second Act of The Caliph of Bagdad. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, A Popular Drama, with other entertainments.

#### ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee and Directress, Miss

SWANBOROUGH.—On MONDAY, MAY 3rd, and during the Week, the Comedy of THE COUNTRY SQUIRE, supported by Messrs. Emory, Belford, Charles, Seymour, Misses M. Oliver, Portman, M. Toman, and Mrs. Selby. After which, FRA DIABLO. Miss Swanborough; Beppo, Mr. Charles Young. To conclude with YOUNG LIKES IDEAS, ONE SHILLING. Commence at Half-past Seven.

#### STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and

Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening, Lord Byron's splendid Spectacle of MAZEPPA, with THE WILD HORSE. After which, Lord Byron's splendid Spectacle of THE SCENES IN THE ARMY. Mr. William Cooke's system of Horse Training. Concluding with a variety of other Amusements. Commence at Seven.

#### SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and

CREWICK.—On Monday, and during the Week, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. George Fielding, Mr. Crawley; Tom Robinson, Mr. Shepherd; Jackey, Mr. Widdicombe; Susan Miss M. Burns; London Nan, Miss E. Webster. BROTHER BOB: Mr. Widdicombe. Mr. Voltaire, Miss E. Johnston. and CRAMOND BRIG.

#### GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shore-

ditch.—This colossal Theatre, capable of containing 5000 persons, OPEN EVERY EVENING. The Piece will comprise all the Gems of the Season, supported by various Stars, and aided by a first-rate Company.

#### MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAIN-

MENT.—The New Series of Illustrations by Mr. and Mrs. REED (late Miss F. Horton) will be repeated Every Evening except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s., 3s., and 5s. Stalls secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

#### MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES,

POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

#### MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ROSE, SHAMROCK, and

THISTLE, introducing Characteristic Costumes, with Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight; Saturday, at Three. PRINCE OF WALES HALL, 209, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at Mitchell's Library, Bond-street, and at the Hall.

#### FIFTH YEAR of the Present Entertainment.—The Sisters

SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE (formed upwards of 1000 times in the provinces), will appear at Farnham, May 3; Dorking, 4; Guildford, 5; Basingstoke, 6; Salisbury, 7.

#### THE BAND of the GARDE NATIONALE of PARIS,

under the direction of M. MARIE will play for the first time in London at the ST. JAMES'S HALL on MONDAY EVENING MAY 10th. Area, 3s.; Balcony, 5s.; Reserved Seats, Area, 7s.; Upper Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; and a limited number of Seats Stalls in the Area, 10s. 6d. each. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; and Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

#### CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-

street, Strand.—Entertainment commences at Eight. Morning Concert every Saturday at Three. An entire change of Programme, introducing BURLESQUE on the CIRCUS. Dress Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

#### MADAME TUSSAUD'S NEW ADDITION, the atrocious

assassins OBESINI and PIERRI, guillotined for attempting the life of the Emperor Napoleon III, and the Empress, to the horror of all Europe.—Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven till Nine.

#### THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS,

PORTLAND GALLERY, 304, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.—The SOCIETY'S ELEVENTH EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES OPEN from 9 till dusk. Admission, One Shilling. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

#### FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is NOW OPEN to the

Public at the French Gallery, 181, Pall-mall, opposite to the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 daily.

#### HERR CARL WERNER'S EXHIBITION OF WATER

COLOUR PAINTINGS is now open every day, from three to six o'clock, Marlborough Chambers, 49, Pall-mall. Admission free. Tickets may be procured at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall; at Mr. Clifford's, 30, Piccadilly; and at the Gallery. The Drawing Classes are open from ten to two o'clock daily.

#### ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—M. Gompertz has the honour

to announce that on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 3, he will submit to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, in the above Hall, for a Fortnight only, his GRAND HISTORICAL DIORAMA of the INDIAN MUTINY, the Painting of which has occupied nearly a year in completion, having been commenced immediately after the intelligence of the Sepoy Revolt was received in England. Mr. G. hopes also to state that as the various sketches were received by him from India in order to expedite the execution of this colossal work of art, in addition to his own labours, he availed himself of the services of several eminent artists; and, in order to afford facilities for rendering the scenic and animated portraits with the most life-like and natural effect, each View has been painted on 500 square feet of canvas.

Prices of admission: Stall Seats, numbered, which may be secured at the Room between Eleven and One, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Exhibitions daily at Three and Eight o'clock.

#### HOWES and CUSHING'S GREAT UNITED STATES' CIRCUS,

FIFTH WEEK OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS—NOVEL CHANGE OF SCENES IN THE CIRCUS.

The largest Equestrian Establishment in the world, numbering over Two Hundred Men and Horses. This Monstrous Establishment, fitted out in New York expressly to travel in England, arrived in Liverpool on board the "Southampton" April 21th, 1857, will appear at the ALHAMBRA PALACE (late Panopticon), Leicester-square, for a short season, and give TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.

Commencing at Half-past Two and a Quarter to Eight o'clock p.m. The Palace has been converted into an Amphitheatre at a heavy outlay, 1000 gas-burners added, and beyond a question, the most convenient, magnificent, gorgeous, and costly amphitheatre in the world. Rome, in her palmy days, could not boast of one so splendid. The structure, for examination as a work of art, is alone worth the price of admission. The company has been selected regardless of expense, and is the best in either hemisphere, and the only American Equestrian Company that has visited England since 1840.

In consequence of the immense attendance at the Evening Performances the Proprietors beg to state their intention of continuing the Grand Morning Entertainment Daily until further notice. The Day Performance is fully equal to that of the Evening. Admission: Private Boxes, from 25 3s. to 25 3s. each; Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes and Stalls can only be secured at the Alhambra Palace; and Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Box-office open from ten a.m. until five p.m. No Fee for Booking Places. Programmes are correct but those purchased inside the Building, and only One Penny each is allowed to be charged. Carriages must set down towards Charing-cross, taking up to the North.

#### HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE.—The Star

Company of Great Britain. This unrivalled Establishment still continues its successful career, and, without resorting to exaggerated announcements, is thronged at every representation with wondering and delighted thousands. The great troupe excel in every department, whilst the noblest and most varied palfreys are the theme of admiration for their symmetry and beauty, which is only surpassed by their extraordinary and perfect training. The Establishment will make a grand rentrée into

Bishop's Auckland .. Monday, May 3rd. Durham .. .. Friday, May 7th. Darlington .. .. Tuesday, .. .. Chester Street .. .. Saturday, .. 8th. Stockton .. .. Wednesday, .. 5th. .. .. .. Monday, .. 10th. Hartlepool .. .. Thursday, .. 6th. .. .. .. Tuesday, .. 11th.

The First Performance will take place at Half-past Two, the Second at Seven. In addition to the marvellous feats of Equestrianism and Gymnasia, a grand Military Spectacle and Tableau of Havelock borne triumphant by the Naval Brigade after the Relief of Lucknow—a most imposing scene, and received at each representation with deafening shouts of applause. The Proprietor begs to announce that arrangements are being made for the above Establishment to open in London in September next.—Proprietor, CHARLES HENGLE.

#### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.

Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Wednesday next, May 6th, Mendelssohn's ATHALIE, and Rossini's STABAT MATER. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Daby, Miss P. Rowland, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The Illustrative verses of "Athalie" will be recited by Mr. Henry Nicholls. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6 in Exeter Hall.

#### MUSICAL UNION.—RUBINSTEIN will arrive from Paris

to play at the next Matinée, MAY 11th. "The greatest event of the season (1857) was the performance of this Russian pianist and composer at the Musical Union."—Globe. Particulars will be duly announced.

#### HERR OBERTHUR'S MORNING CONCERT will take

place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on SATURDAY, the 8th of MAY. Artists: Madame Ferrari, Miss Stabach, Signor Ferrari. Piano: Miss Froeth. Harp: Miss Lattin. Miss K. Vining, and Miss Froeth (who will perform a Nocturne for three harps). Concertina: Signor Kopp. Violin: Herr Jansa. Violoncello: Herr Lidol. Conductors: Herr W. Gass and Herr Fischer. Tickets, 15s. 6d. and 7s. 6d., to be had of the principal Music-sellers; and of Herr Oberthur, 14, Cottage-road, Westbourne-terrace North, W.

#### EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS.—Messrs.

WATERER and GODFREY beg to announce they propose Exhibiting during the MONTH of JUNE next, on a most extensive scale, their well-known Collection of 44000 LENDRONS and other American Plants, in the ASH-URNHAM PAVILION, King's-road, Chelsea, erected by Mr. Simpson for the purpose in 1850, and to which now is added a new and distinct Covered Entrance from the King's-road, thereby affording protection to visitors in inclement weather.—Knap Hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.—IMMENSE GOLD NUGGET.—

The largest Gold Nugget yet found will be exhibited for a few days, commencing this day (Saturday, the first of May). This unique specimen of auriferous deposit is of the heaviest unbroken weight or upwards of 145 pounds, and is of the intrinsic value of £7500. It is of the purest gold, of beautiful appearance, and upwards of two feet in length. One of the diggers by whom the nugget was found will attend daily at the Crystal Palace during the few days of its exhibition to afford information.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 1st,

OPENING CONCERT and FLORAL PROMENADE.—The Directors beg to announce that the fifth season of the Crystal Palace will be opened on the above day by a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music in the New Orchestra, which has been specially reconstructed for the Concerts of this Season.

VOCALISTS: Madame LEMMONS BERRINGTON, Miss LOBLY, and Mr. WEISS, and Mr. SIMS REEVES.

All of whom will sing at these Concerts for the first time. Solo Violin—M. Sainton.

The band of the Company will be considerably augmented, and an efficient chorus selected from the Royal Italian Opera, under Mr. Smythson, Conductor Mr. Mann.

The floricultural and artistic resources of the Crystal Palace will be made available, and the interior Fountains in the Fine Art Courts and Nave displayed. The exterior Fountains of the upper series will also be played before and after the Concerts.

Doors open at 12. Concert to commence at 2. Admission to non-season ticket-holders, half-a-crown; children under 12, 1s.; reserved seats, half-a-crown extra. Season tickets, one guinea; children under 12 years of age, half-a-guinea.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.—Fifth Season, 1858-59.—The NEW

SEASON commences this day, Saturday, May 1. Season tickets, available at the rate of 40s. of April, 1859, are now ready, price one guinea; children under twelve, half-a-guinea. These tickets will admit to the Palace on the following occasions, viz.:

The Opening Musical and Floral Promenade on May 1 (this day). The Festival of the National School Choral Society.

The Three Grand Flower Shows, in May, June, and September (five days in all). The Performances of the Paris Garde Nationale.

The Series of Classical and Miscellaneous Concerts. The Grand Display of the Great Waterworks.

The Grand Choral Display, by the various Festival Chorus, Military Bands, &c. The Concert of the Tonic Sol Fa Association, of Mr. Henry Leslie's Chorus, and of the Bedford Choral Association.

The Poetry and other Shows. The Lectures.

And on all ordinary days, the Festival Floral Promenades and Fountain Displays.

While thus meeting the public in so liberal a spirit, in the prices and privileges of the season tickets, the Directors reserve to themselves the power of withholding the right of admission to these tickets on any special days, not exceeding six in number, during the year. On any occasion on which this power may be exercised, at least seven days' previous notice will be given.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL SCHOOL CHORAL

FESTIVAL, in aid of the CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS' and MISTRESSES BENEVOLENT FUND, under the patronage of

The Archbishop of Canterbury. The Marquis of Lansdowne. The Archbishop of York. The Marquis of Salisbury. The Bishop of London. The Earl of Carlisle.

The Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Northumberland. The Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Gloucester. The Duke of Kent. The Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke of York. The Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Northumberland. The Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Gloucester. The Duke of Kent. The Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke of York.

And a large number of the Prelates, Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the metropolis.

The Committee of the National School Choral Society have determined upon holding a GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL on SATURDAY, MAY 8th, at the Crystal Palace.

The children will perform on the orchestra erected for the Great Handel Festival, and the Committee entertain the confident belief that the display will not disappoint the expectations of the numerous and almost unprecedented body of patrons who have honoured them with their support.

The orchestra will consist of nearly 5000 of the children, pupil teachers, and teachers of the national and endowed schools of the metropolis and its immediate vicinity, and will be aided by the full band of the Royal Military Asylum.

The performance will consist of a carefully-arranged selection of sacred and secular music, commencing at three o'clock, portions of which will be accompanied by the organ erected for the Great Handel Festival.

Ticket of admission, 2s. 6d. each; to Reserved Stalls, 2s. 6d. extra; or, to Patrons' Reserved Stalls, 5s. extra, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at the Central Office, 2, Exeter Hall; and of the usual Agents.

Full particulars may be obtained and plans of seats inspected at the office of the National School Choral Society, 2, Exeter Hall.

Conductor—Mr. G. W. MARTIN. Organist—Mr. Brownsmith. Treasurer—Mr. A. E. Waugh.

#### GROOM'S COFFEE-ROOMS, Rebuilt and Refitted, are

now open. Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate from Nine o'clock in the Morning until Nine o'clock in the Evening. Lunches, &c. Groom's, Inner Temple-gate, 16, Fleet-street, opposite Chancery-lane.

#### WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, BALL SUPPERS,

neatly or elegantly supplied by Contract, on moderate terms, to any part of Town or Country, including use of Plate, China, Glass, and everything required.—G. WITTESS, Confectioner, Baker-street, Portman-square.

#### FOR REMOVING FURNITURE by ROAD or RAILWAY

WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF PACKING, address J. TAYLOR, Carman to her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. Furniture Warehouse or Purchased. Estimates free from charge.

#### CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO PUPILS at the

most liberal prices.—WANTED directly a limited number of LADIES or GENTLEMEN, to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work now in progress. A small premium required. The art taught personally



**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (Close to Trafalgar-square). From nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Ca. alone, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall (near St. James's Palace), from Nine till dusk daily.—Admission, 1s.; Season Ticket, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS** will READ, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6th, his "Chimes." The Reading will commence at eight exactly, and will last two hours.—Stalls (numbered and reserved). Five Shillings; Area and Galleries, Half-a-Crown; Unreserved Seats, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

WE regret that we cannot import into the political part of our paper any of the sunny hues, borrowed from the season, we have this week spread over the rest of our pages. In direct contradiction to the life and sunshine of the period, the affairs of the Government look extremely dismal. The apparently smooth course of the Ministers is carrying them to dissolution and the country to danger. From a so-called Conservative Government, at least the preservation of our institutions in peace was to be expected; but, led by the new Lord Chancellor, who has old prejudices to support, and doubtful consistency to defend, the Ministry has induced the House of Lords to exclude from the bill sent up by the Commons the clause permitting Jews to sit in Parliament, and provoked a collision between the two Houses. The late Duke of Wellington, opening his eyes to a great fact, expressed a conviction that the Prime Minister ought to be in the House of Commons. Whether the First Lord of the Treasury sit there or not, the man who leads that House must be, and virtually is, the Prime Minister of England. He guides the chief, and ultimately the irresistible, power of the State. At present Mr. Disraeli nominally fills this post, and whenever he ceases actually to fill it, whenever the House of Commons take away the lead entirely from him, and by decided majorities set themselves up in opposition to him, he and his party must, and will, resign, or will appeal to the country, certain to be defeated.

On the question of admitting the Jews to sit in Parliament he agrees with the large majority of the House of Commons, and might have been expected to influence the Ministry, which could not exist a day without him, to adopt the same opinion. He had the opportunity. He might, by telling his colleagues that they must assent to the views of the Commons or lose his services, have gained power for himself and preserved them in office. The Commons, we believe, expected this of him; but he has deceived their expectations, permitted his colleagues to mutilate the bill, and provoked a contest between the two Houses of Parliament. A Conservative Ministry, deferring one day to public opinion for the sake of being allowed to hold office, and outraging it at the next for the gratification of a prejudice generally obsolete, bowing very humbly to the opinions of the House of Commons, and exciting the House of Lords to set them at defiance, is at once self-destructive and nationally injurious. It exists only to work mischief.

Successful in doing wrong in the House of Lords, in the House of Commons it has been defeated on the Church-rate question—defeated on the question of substituting a compulsory education at Sandhurst for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; and barely successful, though aided by the ex-Ministers, in resisting a motion annually to overhaul our diplomatic expenses. It exhibits at once weakness and want of that discretion which is sometimes superior to strength. Every step taken of late by the Government, let who will administer it, has led to unpleasant results and unpleasant reflections. Lord Palmerston, forgetting what is due to the honour of the country; and Lord Derby, setting the often-declared opinion of the House of Commons at defiance—both agreeing to pull down the old Government of India before they clearly saw their way to forming another, and now unable, from their party conflicts, to agree about this indispensable measure—suggest conclusions unfavourable to our statesmanship. Nature is smiling and hopeful, full of joy and life; but the two Houses of Parliament and the leaders of the State are a perfect contrast to the season.

Our foreign relations, which have of late been threatening, do not grow any worse. It has been observed that the revolution which gave Louis Philippe a throne, and the revolution which took it from him, were both preceded by disastrous seasons in France. The present unpleasant relations of the French and English Governments, though they seem to have nothing to do with the condition of the people, certainly follow the commercial convulsion of 1857. Prosperity has a genial and soothing influence over the passions, and over the character of nations, and we may be permitted to believe that, had general prosperity not been interrupted, the pleasant relations between the two Governments would have continued. We may be allowed, therefore, to hope much from the effects of the present favourable prospects and the present genial season on the temper of the people and the relations of the Governments. Disturbed as these are, they will be unable, we trust, to resist the influence which at present excites gladness and leads to peace. The very latest arrivals from France actually promise us a relaxation in the stern severity of the Government, which has found out that it injures itself by so administering the law as to increase its enemies. As the first step to improvement, General Espinasse, it is said, is to retire from the Ministry of the Interior.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—Rev. T. B. Morrell to be Rural Dean of the Henley Deanery. Rectories: Rev. H. S. M. Hubert to Baldon Marsh, Oxfordshire; Rev. D. O. James to Llanychyllidog, Pembrokeshire; Rev. R. Nicholson to Beechinstoke; Rev. R. H. Smyth to Ballynakill, Waterford; Rev. W. Stone to St. George the Martyr with St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury; Rev. J. Williams to Dinas, Pembrokeshire. Vicarages: Rev. H. Newby to Mears Ashby, Northampton; Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt to St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford. Perpetual Curacies: Rev. C. F. Garrett to Little Tew, Oxon; Rev. J. Gilmore to Holy Trinity, St. Lawrence, Thanet; Rev. W. H. F. Hinde to Flomstead, Herts; Rev. J. Nadin to Christ Church, Crewe, Cheshire; Rev. J. L. Roberts to the parish of St. John's, Chatham; Rev. F. E. Tuke to Wye, Kent; Rev. W. T. Whitehead to St. Catherine, Wigan, Lancashire. Curacies: Rev. G. P. Beaumont to Monksilver, Somerset; Rev. C. Brittain to the Temple Church, Bristol; Rev. J. C. Gilling to Northfleet; Rev. J. Henderson to Limerick Cathedral; Rev. G. S. Hodges to Kirkham, Lancashire; Rev. A. W. Irwin to Ballinadee, diocese of Cork, County Cork; Rev. R. H. Jones to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. S. O. Madden to Mallow, diocese of Cloyne, County Cork; Rev. R. H. Baynes to be Incumbent of the Seamen's Church (St. Paul's), Whitechapel; Rev. M. T. De Burgh to be Preacher in the Cathedral Church of Limerick.

## MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has as yet presented little variety—the best proof, perhaps, of its success. Mademoiselle Titiens has hitherto confined herself to the "Huguenots," which, with the help of her magnificent acting and singing, continues to be as attractive as ever. The Queen has already been three times since the season began to see this opera—an emphatic compliment to the performance, and especially to the merits of the new prima donna. On Tuesday next Mlle. Titiens is to appear in her second rôle, *Leonora*, in the "Trova-tore," a part admirably adapted to her powers as a tragedienne and a singer. At the same time Albani is to make her first appearance as the gipsy *Asucena*, one of her most striking characters. With these performers, together with Giuglini in *Manrico*, this fine opera, which we regarded as Verdi's chef-d'œuvre, will be given with an effect which probably has never been surpassed.

THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY was one of the most brilliant and successful ever given in the Hanover-square Rooms. The following programme is of itself sufficient to make every musical reader appreciate the rare excellence of the selection:—

Sinfonia in A major, No. 2 (composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society)	Mendelssohn.
Recit. "Crudele, ah no!"	Madame Castellan (Don Giovanni) .. .. Mozart.
Aria, "Non mi dir"	Madame Castellan (Don Giovanni) .. .. Mozart.
Recit. "Dal cor per iscarciar"	Signor Belletti (L'Etiole du Nord) .. .. Meyerbeer.
Romanza, "O bel di"	Signor Belletti (L'Etiole du Nord) .. .. Meyerbeer.
Concerto, Violin, Herr Joachim (his first appearance this season) .. .. Beethoven.	
Sinfonia Pastorale	Beethoven.
Duet, "Come frenar," Mlle. Castellan and Signor Belletti (La Gazza Ladra)	Kossini.
Sonata in G minor, with the "Trillo del Diavolo," violin, Herr Joachim accompanied on the pianoforte by Professor Bennett	Tartini.
Overture, "Der Alchimist"	Spohr.
Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.	

Notice is due, in the first place, to Joachim, who, though the concert was in every respect admirable, doubtless contributed mainly to draw together the multitude, who filled the rooms literally to overflowing. Joachim is unquestionably the greatest violinist who has visited England since the days of Paganini. He first came to London some fourteen or fifteen years ago, when, though a mere boy, he already was one of the most accomplished performers of the time. He came a second time in 1852, at which time he was able to strive for the palm with his most illustrious rivals; and, now that he has visited us a third time, he has shown himself superior to them all by combining in himself all the great qualities by which they have been severally distinguished. We are not going to attempt any description of his playing. Such descriptions, necessarily made up of stereotyped conventional terms and phrases, are too vague to present distinct ideas to the imagination, and we shall therefore only say that he unites tone, execution, poetical fancy, grace, and expression, to an extent which, unless by Paganini, we have never heard equalled. His performance of Beethoven's concerto, the grandest and most beautiful work ever written for the violin, excited transports of astonishment and delight; and the reception of Tartini's famous "Sonata del Diavolo" was scarcely less enthusiastic. The two great symphonies of Mendelssohn and Beethoven were faultlessly executed by the orchestra, which, under the direction of Professor Bennett, is constantly improving in discipline, and consequently, in precision and delicacy. The vocal pieces were tastefully selected and beautifully sung.

At the concert of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday morning, Joachim was again the great object of attraction. Mr. Ella turned his incomparable powers to the best account by selecting pieces thoroughly calculated to place them in the strongest light. These pieces were Mozart's stringed instrument quartet in D minor, Beethoven's quintet in C, containing the "Storm" movement, and Bach's chaconne in D minor. In their execution he displayed the same qualities which he had shown at the Philharmonic concert the evening before, and excited the audience to an equal pitch of enthusiasm. Mendelssohn's duet in B flat for the pianoforte and violoncello was very finely performed by Signor Andreoli, a young Italian pianist of singular merit, and Piatti. And Herr Reichardt, the excellent and favourite tenor (who has arrived in London for the season), sang a German song, "Des Schafers Lied" (The Shepherd's Song), composed expressly for him by Meyerbeer, in a manner which delighted the audience. It is a fine composition, and its effect was increased by an accompaniment for the violoncello beautifully played by Piatti.

THE DUBLIN PAPERS speak in glowing language of the concerts given by the Philharmonic Society of that city. At the second, on Wednesday last week, which was attended by the Lord Lieutenant and a brilliant viceregal cortege, the principal solo performers were Mlle. Victoire Balfe and Herr Pauer. The former enchanted the audience by singing several favourite opera airs, and among others "The Convent Cell," from her father's "Maid of Castile;" and the latter, in several pieces, displayed his great powers as a pianist. The performance of several great orchestral works, particularly Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor, is described as doing great honour to the instrumental band, under the direction of Mr. Bussell.

ON Wednesday Miss ELEANOR WARD gave her first evening concert, at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street. The audience, which was numerous, evinced the highest gratification at the varied performances, which were in many instances encores, the most notable being that of Miss Ward herself on the grand piano.

ON Monday evening Mr. J. T. Cooper (organist of St. Paul's, Islington) gave a performance of "The Messiah" at Barnsbury Hall, Islington, with Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Lawler, as principals, and some forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen of the Sacred Harmonic Society as chorus—Mr. Cooper presiding at the pianoforte. The performance was in every respect most satisfactory, for, while the solos were given with great excellence by the ladies and gentlemen intrusted with them, the choruses were by no means wanting either in breadth or precision. The audience was numerous and select; and we may congratulate them upon having heard "The Messiah" performed in so excellent a manner.

MADAME SZAVARDY, the charming pianiste, better known as Wilhelmine Clausa, has arrived in London, and will shortly appear at a matinee musicale, to take place at Willis's Rooms, under the auspices of Mr. Mitchell.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

**ASTLEY'S.**—Mr. Cooke has been stimulated into laudable rivalry with contemporary establishments; and, to carry out completely the competition which the interests of his house, no less than those of the public, require, has introduced some novelties into his arena. He has lately introduced a mule—more unruly than that at the Alhambra—for the purpose of allowing individual trial in the circus, offering a sovereign to any one of the audience who may manage to ride the restive quadruped three times round the ring. In addition to this, Mr. Cooke has undertaken to illustrate Mr. Rarey's system, and exhibits his own skill in horse-taming with (in the language of the arena) decided effect. The plan adopted is as follows:—The operator proceeds adroitly to double and strap up the fore-leg of the horse, and to tie to the other a string, which is passed over the back of the animal and held in the hand of his would-be master. By a series of systematic jerks all the efforts of the poor steed are frustrated, until at length he falls to the ground exhausted. Whether this is really the system of Mr. Rarey we cannot of course state with any certainty, and there are sufficient reasons why we should not aim to do so. Indeed, Mr. Rarey has written a letter to the public journals disclaiming the connection. The experiment may safely stand on its own merits. It is interesting, nay, even exciting; and may even be suggestive to those who are in the practice of taming and dealing with the noble animal that is the subject of the proposed process.

**STRAND.**—A slight piece by Messrs. Harrington and Yates, entitled "Your Likeness, One Shilling," was produced on Thursday week. It depends on a situation or two, not on any appreciable amount of story. Mr. Charles Young represents a bankrupt tailor turned photographer, changing his name from Gregory Dumbleton to Herr Hornblow; and the sport arises from the consternation into which the Widow Fubbs (Mrs. Selby) is thrown by the mysterious process of taking her likeness. There are two or three other characters to help out the dialogue, and all contribute to the merriment which the writers aim at producing. On Monday Mr. Emory made his appearance in "The Country Squire."

At the HAYMARKET, in consequence of the indisposition of Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Charles Young has been engaged for a few nights, and been well received in the characters of *Constance* and *Beatrice*; and at the ADELPHI the drama of "Like and Unlike" has been revived.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is a British Museum and State Paper Office chance next week for Mr. Disraeli, our new Chancellor of the Exchequer. His clever (and uncopied) eulogium on Nelson and Brontë (to-day in the House) has satisfied the British public that he will place forthwith the four granite lions at the feet of the hero of Trafalgar, and thus complete a very imperfect monument, though in a noble site, to England's greatest naval hero. Mr. Dixon tells us, in a well-searching and well-digested biography of Blake (Cromwell's Blake), that Blake was more than a hero. But to the point of our paragraph. Next week, if the Chancellor will listen to the intelligent tongue of the Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, will be sold at the late Mr. Croker's sale (Mr. Croker was Secretary to the Admiralty) a very important series of papers connected with the Naval and Nelson history of England. Now, Mr. Leader of the Commons and Chancellor of England's Exchequer, why not buy these papers? Sir Frederic Madden, representing the Lion of England, the Unicorn of Scotland, and the Harp and Shamrock of Ireland, will urge you to buy these papers. Mr. Croker, we confess, might have presented these noble materials to the British Museum (in what safer or easier-of-access custody could they be?); but Mr. Croker did not. Mr. Chancellor, let Coningsby pay Croker a compliment, even at the expense of the national purse. Your learned and useful father (Mr. Bolton Corney will even sanction this speech) drew and gathered materials from the British Museum Reading-room which assisted in making you what you are. There was a Lord High Treasurer (Mr. Disraeli) who collected a noble library (now scattered to England's sorrow), and also a noble series of MSS. (now together to our information and delight). Has not, let me ask Mr. Disraeli, the Tory collector of the Harleian Library and the Harleian MSS. a better chance of an hereafter in this world than the Whig horse-racing, author-neglecting Lord High Treasurer Godolphin? Then buy the MSS. What a miserable item the little lot would appear to be in any budget of England!

Last week, when printing the valuable communications which the much-liked name of Grenville has communicated to this column of our Paper, we added that we should like to hear what the Rev. John Smith had to say in reply to our own observations and to Lord Grenville's letter. Mr. Smith thus replies:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I have read the copy of Lord Grenville's letter in your Number of the 24th instant; and, in reply to your query, "What does Mr. Smith say?" I need only refer to my two former letters to you, as a sufficient answer to his Lordship's observations. It is very easy, even without intending it, to undervalue and disparage the labour and skill of others; and he who really deciphered the whole of the Diary only knows the labour and the difficulty with which it was accomplished.

In taking leave of this subject, I beg you to accept my best thanks for the courtesy you have shown me, as a fellow-labourer in the field of literature; and I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours faithfully, JOHN SMITH.

Baldock Rectory, Herts, April 27th, 1858.

To this letter (and as we are pledged to a reply) we state our conviction that what Lord Grenville attempted to decipher (then rich and well known, and would have deciphered had he been poorer) the Rev. John Smith, now of Baldock Rectory, Herts, but then young and unknown, deciphered with a skill so admirable, and an industry so perseveringly successful, that but for the present Rector of Baldock, in Herts, Sir Walter Scott could never have enjoyed (and did he not enjoy them?) those two large-sized quartos, in matter cut down through an unnecessary fear by the late Lord Braybrooke. Pepps has been enjoyed by millions of readers; but the Rector of Baldock has had the hard measure allotted to him (we confine ourselves to Pepps) which Rushworth (to whom Mr. Carlyle gives no hard names) had allotted to him even in his less sympathising generation.

But is there a sympathy now alive (in an Exchequerpiper and budget) beyond money? Sad to say, we have an instance before us. If the claims of law are great (as great indeed they are), why, let us ask, should the descendants of Sir William Blackstone, that great legal and common-sense writer, be now in any necessity? We are far, indeed, from pressing the claims—to almost unborn generations—of the children of great men; but there are cases—Blackstone was a very great and a very rare man—which demand our sympathy. Before Blackstone took to law (that law which he adorned), he was a pretty poet (singing in Brick-court Chambers above Goldsmith), and attempting architecture (though not with the success of his contemporary, Sir William Chambers). Had law not turned him aside he had been a great poet—had poetry not turned him aside he had been a great architect. His great book (Mr. Ker will agree in this) is a book for all time—like Domesday or Coke upon Littleton. Though he has not left his descendants any poetry, he has left a MS. on architecture. That MS. his not unworthy descendants now seek to publish by subscription, and we ask subscriptions, though we do not (but will gladly) receive any that may be sent us. Subscriptions are received by those deservedly well-known booksellers, Messrs. Butterworth, of Fleet-street. The present Lord High Chancellor of England leads the list. If Thesiger had continued in the Navy we might have had a second Nelson—we have now only a brilliant and first-rate Lord High Chancellor.

Literature is said to mourn the death of Mr. R. S. Rintoul. We have for him an iron tear of our own. He died at a ripe age. When Sylvanus Urban compiles Mr. Rintoul's biography—for future dictionary-makers—we give this hint towards their assistance. His great labour was the reform of the Royal Mint: for this he worked with an assiduity of purpose (even late in life) that shows he had but one object. Personally he may have missed his object, but his children, unlike Blackstone's descendants, have not missed it. He wrought well, seldom selfishly.

## CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

WE give on the next page an Engraving of the Chase of a Slaver, terminating in her capture, by her Majesty's steamer *Alecto*, off the Zaire or Congo, west coast of Africa.

The *Alecto* had information that a vessel would ship slaves at a certain time in or about the Congo, and she therefore gave out that she was out of coal and would have to go to St. Paul's de Loanda for them, which intelligence the slave-dealers at Ponta de Linha had been some days expecting. One night the *Alecto* left the Congo, and, after steaming a little to the southward, altered course to north, and placed itself in a position to intercept any vessel leaving the Congo or neighbouring slave places; and at 2.50 p.m. of the 3rd Nov. a sail was reported a little on the lee bow coming out from the land on port tack, close-hauled.

The particulars of the chase are thus told by an officer of the *Alecto*, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Sketch:—"We shortened and furled all sail, drew forward fires, and went on in chase. The stranger was soon made out to be the *Windward*. At 4.30 we set fore and aft sails; at 5.30 set topsails and topgallant-sails, showed our colours, and fired a blank gun; found chase was leaving us fast, and showing no colours; at 6 p.m. fired a shot ahead of her. The stranger still gaining on us, we fired several shot at her; but ceased firing as the shot fell short of her, the wind being fresh, with considerable motion.

"During the night we had great difficulty, by reason of the moon being partly hid by clouds, to keep sight of chase. As the wind rose or fell so we neared or distanced each other. During the night we kept the few hands we had left in the ship (five prize-crews being away) at quarters, in case the chase should suddenly alter course. At 2.40 a.m. stranger kept away, the wind falling a little, and consequently we closed her sufficiently to bring her within range; at 3 we fired two shot at stranger, on which she hove to.

"On boarding her she was found to have on board a cargo of upwards of 600 slaves, in very good condition; the person we supposed to be the master declined to produce any colours or papers, observing 'that the cargo was quite sufficient for us.' He called his vessel the *Lucia*, but we well knew her to be the *Windward*; she is 177 tons, American measurement. We took her to St. Helena, and during the passage 149 slaves, men, women, and boys, died from the effects of being so hastily shipped and in so small a vessel. This makes the seventh prize taken by the *Alecto* in about two months."





NIGHT CHASE OF THE BRIGANTINE SLAVER "WINDWARD," BY H.M. STEAM-SLOOP "ALECTO."—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





THE FIRST OF MAY.—DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS.

MAY-DAY AND MAY GAMES.

The jolly hours lead on propitious May.—MILTON.

It is singular how Englishmen cling to traditional observances—to days and places made memorable by the associations of the past; how, with all their love of progress, with all their untiring enterprise, they bow the knee to antiquity, and venerate the things that have been. Christmas-day is celebrated with roast beef and plum-pudding under a scorching sun in the mighty young empire of Australia; with roast beef and plum-pudding—a diet more to be esteemed in winter snows than summer sunshine—because in the old time and the old land such was ever regarded as legitimate Christmas fare. And we still look upon May-day as the May-day of our brave old poets—those mighty giants of song who built up the glorious structure of English poetry—as the May-day of Spenser, and Herrick, and Milton, and Browne, when the genial month was verily

the fayrest mayd on ground,  
Deckt all with dainties of her season's pryde  
And throwing flow'ers out of her lap around;  
when she really

did inspire  
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire;

we still venerate her as "the blooming May," though she has somewhat tarnished her reputation of late years by unbecoming fits of naughtiness, by rains and cold winds, and mephitic mists. An abuse in England, if two centuries old, acquires a certain majesty of character, and recommends itself strongly to our sympathies. And if our May-day be not the "propitious Mayday" which shone on the immortal minstrels, still it is nobly dear to us—dear to our heart of hearts, with all its shortcomings, because it was sung of by poets and cherished by men and women in the old times of merry England. We love it for what it has been—for what it reminds us of;

for undying memories and evergreen associations; for the fragrance of flowers that still lingers about it, and the echoes of unsurpassed music that it still brings home to our hearts. Thus, as we go forward into the future, we keep our faces turned upon the past, and see there occasionally some signs of warning, and some lessons of encouragement, which are not idly regarded by thoughtful men.

Nevertheless, if the old spirit survives, much, if not all, of the old ceremonialism has passed away; and, though May-day is still welcomed by us as an ancient valued friend, we are more sparing of our words of greeting and shows of hospitality than were our forefathers. They, dear poetic spirits, were wont, in honour of the May, to deck themselves, and their doors and lattices, with "hawthorn buds and sweet eglantine" gathered in the early morning,

The dew bespangling herb and tree.

The maypole was set up on the village green, or in the open streets or



PORTERS.

PEASANTS.

COSTUMES, CAGLIARI, ISLAND OF SARDINIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



market-places of the town; ay, and even in our dull prosaic London, where, says honest Stowe, "the citizens, of all estates, had their several Mayings, and did fetch in maypoles, with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morrice-dancers, and other devices for pastime, all the day long, and towards the evening they had plays and bonfires in the streets."

It was the very Stagnation of lovers, was May-day! The sweet-smelling blossoms of the hawthorn, and a dainty wreath of fresh and dewy flowers, were hung up as a votive offering at the door of his lady-love by each aspiring swain. Happy the fair who held captive more hearts than one, for then would the lintel become a perfect bower—a very Arcadian porch—as each lover suspended his gift of bloom and fragrance. Alack-a-day we should have now to be content with the nosegays of Covent-garden!

In his picturesque serenade to Corinna, Herrick, the poet of English customs, has very quaintly described the order of the May-day revels. There is such a vigour in the verse that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of a quotation:—

Come, my Corinna, come; and, comming, make  
How each field turns a street, each street a parke,  
Made green and trimm'd with trees; see how  
Devotion gives each house a bough,  
Or branch; each porch, each doore, ere this  
An arke, a tabernacle is,  
Made up of white-thorn neatly interwove;  
As if here were those cooler shades of love.  
Can such delights be in the street,  
And open fields, and we not see 't?  
Come, we'll abroad, and let's obey  
The proclamation made for May:  
And sin no more, as we have done, by staying—  
But, my Corinna, come, let's goe a-Maying.

There's not a budding boy or girl, this day,  
But is got up and gone to bring in May.  
A deale of youth, ere this, is come  
Back, and with white-thorn laden home:  
Some have dispatcht their cakes and cream,  
Before that we have left to dreame;  
And some have wept, and wood'd, and plighted troth,  
And chose their priest, ere we can cast off sloth...  
Then while time serves, and we are but decaying,  
Come, my Corinna, come, let's goe a-Maying!

The archery sports on this famous day, which seems to have held much the same relation towards the summer as Christmas-day did to the winter season, were "once upon a time" of exceeding splendour and repute. Even to the middle of the sixteenth century they maintained something of their popularity. Robin Hood, and his faithful squire, Little John; burly Friar Tuck, who will live for ever in the pages of "Ivanhoe"; the hobby-horse and the dragon, with their dim shadowing forth of the famous legend of St. George; the Fool, with chiming bells; and, above all, Maid Marian, with her fair head crowned with flowers, kept royal state in every English town. Kings and Queens went forth to see the popular revel, even as now they go to Aldershot or the Crystal Palace. An old chronicler has told us in excellent language how at least one English Monarch—who has of late been fortunate enough to find a potent friend in Mr. Froude—how Henry VIII. went out to see the May games. "In the month of May," says he, "namely, on May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walke into the sweet meadows and green woods, there to rejoyce their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers, and with the harmonie of birds, praising God in their kinde. And for example hereof, Edward Hall hath noted that King Henry the Eighth, as in the third of his reign, and divers other yeres, so namely in the seventh of his reign, on May-day in the morning, with Queene Katharine his wife, accompanied with many lords and ladies, rode a Maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's-hill; where, as they passed by the way, they espied a company of tall yeomen, clothed all in greene, with greene hoods, and with bowes and arrowes, to the number of 200. One being their chieftain, was called Robin Hood, who required the King and all his company to stay and see his men shoot; whereunto the King, granting, Robin Hood whistled, and all the 200 archers shot off, loosing all at once; and when he whistled againe, they likewise shot againe, their arrows whistling by craft of the head, so that the noise was strange and loud, which greatly delighted the King, Queen, and their company." Peace to their ashes! Robin Hood no longer bends the bow—Maid Marian's crown of flowers will bloom no more. Yet will we say with our poet Keats (forgive us, kind reader, another quotation):—

Honour to the old bowstring!  
Honour to the bugle horn!  
Honour to the woods unshorn!  
Honour to the Lincoln green!  
Honour to the archer keen!  
Honour to tight Little John,  
And the horse he rode upon!  
Honour to bold Robin Hood,  
Sleeping in the underwood!  
Honour to Maid Marian,  
And to all the Sherwood clan!

Some trace of this picturesque revel is still preserved in the street masquerade of Jack-in-the-Green and his companions, who, on the first three days of May, may yet be encountered in London in fantastic (and generally shabby) attire. The honourable guild of chimney-sweepers are the monopolists of the modern pageant; Maid Marian has become "my Lady," Robin Hood "my Lord." And this allusion reminds us that it was on the May-day good Mrs. Montague yearly entertained with roast-beef, plum pudding, a shilling each, and a merry dance, the climbing-boys of London, in remembrance of the discovery of her son among those children of soot. These, by the way, are not the only blacks who have reason to hold the May in grateful remembrance, for, if we remember rightly, it was on May 1, 1807, that the British Parliament abolished slavery in the West Indies. It was fitting that so noble a deed, that such an act of generous humanity, should take place on a day the most genial of the year, and one with which the pleasantest and happiest fancies of English poetry are indissolubly connected.

And so we take our leave of the 1st of May, in "high contentment," and with an earnest faith that, so long as England shall love freedom and reverence justice, so long as English hearts preserve a tender affection for the things of old, will the brave verses of Chaucer be echoed by youth and age,—

O May, with all thy flowers and thy green,  
Right welcome be thou, faire fresh May!

## COSTUMES OF PORTERS AND PEASANTS AT CAGLIARI.

CAGLIARI (the Roman Caralis or Calares) is the principal town of the island of Sardinia, and is situated in the Gulf of Cagliari, near the mouth of the River Merlaria. Since the establishment of the telegraph at this place it has become of increased importance. Its streets are miserably paved, and are only twenty feet wide. Here are twenty-three monasteries and nunneries, thirty-eight churches, a handsome theatre, and a spacious and secure harbour, with a roadstead. The inhabitants, above 35,000 in number, carry on a traffic in oil, wine, and, above all, in salt, prepared in the neighbourhood. The houses and streets remind one much of a Spanish town, and this may be accounted for by the long period which the Moors had possession of both Spain and Sardinia.

The costumes of the natives are very peculiar. The centre figures in our Sketch represent a peasant and his wife from the interior. The man's dress consists of a brown coat; a tight-fitting, thick red waistcoat, buttoning at the side; a black leather girdle, a short petticoat of coarse black cloth, very thick; and very loose white calico trousers, which, at a little distance, look like a white petticoat. A large black hat, with a red handkerchief falling from under one side, completed his costume. Both this man and his wife stood while the Sketch was made with great patience, and seemed not a little vain of their personal appearance. The other figures are porters. The linen of all was remarkably white and clean.

The Imperial steam-yacht *Aigle*, which is building in the port of Cherbourg, will be 258 feet long. She is to be a paddle-steamer of 500 horse-power. It is said that the *Aigle* will be a model of naval architecture.

We regret to have to announce the sudden demise on the 28th of April of Sir John Dodson, for many years the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He only retired from the Bench on the formation of the new Probate Court in January last.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary Intelligence of Friday last week appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week.]

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

**SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.**—The Bishop of Exeter moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the deficiency of the means of spiritual instruction and places of Divine worship in the metropolis, and in other populous districts of England and Wales, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts, and to consider the fittest means of meeting the difficulties of the case.—The Earl of Derby assented to the motion, which was agreed to.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.**—Upon a motion for papers by Earl Grey, the Earl of Derby said her Majesty's Government did not intend to grant any exclusive privileges to electric telegraph companies; but, on the contrary, to encourage as many lines as possible, without giving exclusive privileges to any.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

**CHURCH-RATES.**—Mr. PULLER gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, move that the House on Wednesday should resolve itself into Committee to consider the expediency of providing for the repairs of churches out of a fund to be placed under the care of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Sir J. TRELAUNY inquired whether Government would give up a day for the adjourned debate on the Church-rate Abolition Bill? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to give a day, because he thought it would lead to no satisfactory result; at the same time he said the Government would prefer to settle the question by a bill of their own, but he could not pledge himself to introduce such a bill in the present state of public business.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

Lord GODERICH inquired whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having placed his resolutions on the paper, still intended to withdraw his bill?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should adhere to the original understanding of holding that bill in suspense until the resolutions had been disposed of.

Lord GODERICH gave notice that in that case he should, when the noble Lord moved his resolutions on Monday, oppose the motion, and take the sense of the House on the subject (Hear, hear).

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that there had been any understanding such as that referred to by the right hon. gentleman on the part of the House, and said the Government ought either at once to abandon the resolutions or abandon the bill.

**THE STAMP ON BANKERS' CHEQUES.**—The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the resolution declaring it expedient to impose a penny stamp upon bankers' cheques was agreed to *unanimously*, and the Chairman was ordered to report the resolution to the House, and ask leave to found a bill upon it.

#### THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Captain VIVIAN complained that the Secretary for War had made no general statement as to the requirements upon which the Army Estimates were founded.

Mr. DRUMMOND made a similar complaint. General PEEL said he would afford every opportunity for explanation as the estimates proceeded.

Mr. HORSMAN contended that this was not sufficient. The House had merely heard a few facts, when it ought to have been put in possession of the general state of each department, and its separate requirements.

The subject then dropped.

**DISMEMBERMENT OF THE MILITIA.**—Colonel SMYTH drew attention to the recent decision of the Government relative to the dismemberment of sixteen regiments of Militia, complaining that the men had been dismissed abruptly and uncourteously, so that not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the men would be forthcoming when their services were again required by the Government. Lord BURLEIGH expressed himself to the same effect.—Colonel KNOX blamed the late Government, who had raised more militia than they were entitled to do, and had then failed to disband them.—Colonel NORTH regretted that the Government had not taken steps to retain the services of so many disciplined men, and suggested that the regiments should be reduced rather than dismembered.—After some further discussion, General PEEL said the Government were compelled to dismember the regiments referred to because only £150,000 had been voted for militia, which would only have sufficed for their pay for two months. The subject then dropped.

**THE ARMY WORKS CORPS.**—Lord A. VANE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the case of the officers who had been attached to the Army Works Corps, and who had been discharged without receiving that half-pay to which they conceived themselves to be entitled. An objection was raised upon a point of order, and the motion was withdrawn, with a promise that it would not be opposed by Government if brought forward on a future night as an independent motion.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and adjourned after agreeing to various votes in the Army and Navy Estimates.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat for a few minutes only, during which no business of public interest was transacted.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, pursuant to notice, that, on the following Friday, the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the Act of the Queen which provides for the government of India, with a view that, in that case, he might have an opportunity of proposing the resolutions which he had already laid upon the table. The right hon. gentleman began by describing generally the position in which the question of the government of India was placed in consequence of the change of Government. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to refer to the principal provisions in the bill he had proposed, especially to the numbers of the Council, for the purpose of showing that the Council should be sufficiently large to enable it to take charge of the various subjects connected with the government of India, and thus be in a condition to give the necessary aid and advice to the Minister. He contended, at considerable length, that the principle of adopting the constituencies in the large towns mentioned in the bill, for the purpose of electing a Council, was wise and judicious, and urged the House to adopt the resolutions if they wished to save their empire in India. If they accepted the scheme of barren simplicity contained in the proposition of the late Government, which only veiled the hideous dangers it affected to remove, the fate of India was sealed, because they attempted to rule without knowledge or experience.

Lord PALMERSTON ridiculed the absurdity of the right hon. gentleman pronouncing an eulogium upon a measure which he himself had killed. The noble Lord thought it was unnecessary to discuss by resolutions a principle which all were agreed upon—namely, that it was desirable to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. He thought the question had already been fully discussed, and that it was now ripe for the consideration of Parliament. He would not conclude by moving an amendment; but he hoped the House would not now deem it necessary to again go into the details of a question which had already been so fully considered.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought that much valuable time had been lost in the consideration of this question, and that the present moment, when the flames of mutiny were still raging in India, was not the most opportune for legislating upon the question of the government of that part of the empire. The evil of postponing legislation for India would not be so dangerous as the evil of a rash and ill-digested measure. Unless they appointed a Council equal in experience and knowledge to the present Court of Directors they would do well to leave matters as they were. Looking at the various circumstances with which the question was surrounded, he should enter his respectful protest against the motion about to be submitted.

After a few words from Colonel Sykes and Sir H. Verney, Mr. GREGORY moved, as an amendment, "That it is not expedient, at this moment, to pass any resolution for the future government of India."

Mr. W. EWART seconded the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the amendment.

A long debate ensued. Ultimately Mr. GREGORY withdrew his amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.**—On the order for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Mr. MONSELL moved an address to her Majesty praying that no alteration be made in the existing arrangements for the admission to cadetships in the Artillery and Engineers. After a discussion, in which several hon. members took part, the amendment was carried, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, by a majority of 217 to 177.

**EXCISE DUTIES.**—On the order for the second reading of the Excise Duties Bill, Mr. P. O'BRIEN moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Magan, Mr. Cogan, and others supported the amendment; which was opposed by the Attorney-General and Lord Naas. The House then divided. The numbers were:—For the second reading, 227; for the amendment, 35. The bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

#### THE OATHS BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill, The Earl of WICKLOW moved an amendment to the first clause, omitting the words declaring "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these

realms." Believing that the affirmation contained in these words was contrary to the fact, as presented by the legalised status of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, and the allegiance paid by English Roman Catholics to the Pope, the noble Earl maintained that the phrase ought to be cancelled from the present version of the Parliamentary oaths.

The amendment was opposed by Lord LYNCHURST, and ultimately withdrawn.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the omission of the 5th clause, under which a Jew was allowed to take the oath by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian." On constitutional grounds he insisted that a perilous precedent would be established if a single constituency, merely by persisting in an illegal act, were permitted to overawe the Legislature. On the religious question he argued at much length in favour of maintaining inviolate the Christian character of the House of Commons.

Lord LYNCHURST defended the clause at great length and with much eloquence, vindicating the right of Jewish subjects to a full participation in all the privileges of citizenship.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH supported the amendment, as did the Duke of RUTLAND.

The clause was defended by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Marquis of Londonderry; it was opposed by Lord DUNGAUN and the Bishop of Cashel.

Their Lordships divided:—

For the clause... .. 80  
Against... .. 119

The bill as amended was then passed through Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.**—The HOME SECRETARY, replying to Mr. CROSS, stated that a bill designed to continue and amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Prevention Act was in course of preparation, and would shortly be introduced.

**RIFLES FOR INDIA.**—General PEEL, in answer to General Codrington, said that Enfield rifles had been supplied to every regiment sent recently to India. In all, 82,000 of this description of weapon were issued for the service of troops in that country.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**—Mr. MAHON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of further improving the administration of justice by increasing the number of assizes and assize towns for civil and criminal business in the several counties of England and Wales. After considerable discussion the motion was negatived without a division.

**MASTERS AND WORKMEN.**—Mr. MACKINNON moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable masters and workmen to form councils of conciliation and arbitration.

#### THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. L. KING sought leave to introduce a bill to extend the franchise in counties in England and Wales, and to improve the representation of the people in respect of such franchise. Observing that, in the hopelessness of obtaining any comprehensive measure of reform the only course left was to enforce in detail improvements in the electoral system, the hon. member proceeded to describe his measure. The chief feature of the bill was to extend the franchise to £10 householders in counties; and its effect, as he contended, would be to remove many of the anomalies and inequalities which now existed in the representative system of the country.

Mr. BYNG seconded the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the bill, not because it extended the franchise, but on account of its partial operation. Declaring that the Government would seriously devote themselves to the preparation of a general Reform Bill, Mr. Disraeli met the present motion by moving, as an amendment, the previous question.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he felt more distrust than hope touching the reforming professions of the present Administration, and on that account he wished not to let go the bill now offered, and which he regarded as a "bird in the hand."

Mr. LABOUCHERE also supported the motion, sharing the doubts expressed by Lord John as to the prospects of a Reform Bill next Session.

The discussion was continued by some brief remarks from Mr. Phillips, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. Clay, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Collins, Mr. Stanhope, and other members.

The question was then put with the amendment, but the latter was not pressed, and the motion was agreed to without a division, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition benches.

Mr. King a bill was afterwards brought in read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 11th instant.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—Mr. J. LOCKE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 5 and 6 William IV., c. 63, relating to weights and measures.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. PULLER moved a resolution, "That the House should on the next day resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of considering the expediency of providing for the repair of churches and the maintenance of churchyards, by substituting for Church-rates such an annual rent-charge upon all hereditaments in respect of which Church-rates may now be lawfully assessed upon the occupiers thereof as will most fairly represent the total annual amount now raised by Church-rates; such rent-charge to be a fixed and uniform poundage on the rateable value of such hereditaments, and to be made a charge on the owners of the same." The hon. member supported his motion as offering, as he believed, the most expedient method of settling the controversy respecting Church-rates.

The motion was seconded by Mr. WIGRAM.

Mr. BUXTON moved as an amendment another resolution, setting forth that "In some parishes power should be given to make an addition to a limited amount to the tithe, in order to maintain the fabric of the churches; and that in some parishes in towns power should be given to the churchwardens or the vestry to place a rental on a certain proportion of the sittings."

General THOMPSON seconded the amendment.

Sir J. TRELAUNY opposed the motion, which he contended did not provide a remedy, but only fixed the injustice of Church-rates. He objected also to the amendment, believing that the only satisfactory solution consisted in the total abolition of the impost, as provided by the bill he had introduced to the House.

Mr. LYON announced his intention of proposing, in the course of the night's sitting, another measure on the Church-rate question, containing a compromise which he thought would be found acceptable.

Sir G. C. LEWIS remarked that the plan proposed by Mr. Puller created a new general and compulsory charge upon property. Even in parishes where the Church-rate had been virtually extinguished the impost would be revived and perpetuated. Very similar objections applied to the amendment, and he would therefore assent to neither.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate in defence of Church-rates, Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion, but admitted that some provision should be made to maintain the fabric of the churches. He was, therefore, ready to consider any fair proposal that might be offered for that purpose.

The HOME SECRETARY thought that the principle on which the resolution had been founded was perfectly sound. The objection that it created a new and compulsory charge on the land was, however, fatal. He indicated the plan of a compromise which, in his opinion, would prove satisfactory.

Mr. WIGRAM having briefly spoken, Mr. BUXTON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. PULLER also wished to withdraw his resolution, but this course was not assented to, and the House divided—Ayes, 54; Noes, 317.

THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL was read a second time.

THE EXCISE DUTIES BILL and the CUSTOMS DUTIES (No. 2) BILL went through Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

At the midday sitting of the House, Mr. CAIRD moved the second reading of the Agricultural Statistics Bill. He severed the question from all party or class considerations, and advocated the measure as one from which the whole community would derive benefits analogous to those obtained by the full statistical information already furnished regularly respecting the supply of cotton and other imported commodities. Within ten years, he observed, £111,000,000 had been paid to foreign countries for grain, much of which was brought in under a most complete ignorance of the actual product of our home harvest. Describing the machinery of the bill, he stated that the returns were to be furnished altogether voluntarily, and collected through the medium of the Board of Trade. The principle had been tried for ten years in Ireland, and during four years in Scotland, with complete success.

Mr. PACE apprehended that, if the measure were once passed, the voluntary element would soon be eliminated, and the returns made compulsory. Objecting to introduce the "thin end of the wedge," he opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that the second reading should be deferred for six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. DU CANE.

Sir G. C. LEWIS believed that no full accurate information could be obtained on the subject of agricultural statistics except by a special machinery, such as was established for the census, and at a considerable expense. For any immediate practical purpose also he thought that the returns could not be collected sufficiently early, and as mere matter of information a decennial statement would suffice, although he doubted whether the annual returns would be worth the trouble and cost of preparation.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND, after commenting upon the pedantry which he said characterised modern science, expressed his intention to oppose the bill, from which he looked for no practical benefit.

Mr. A. TURNER was convinced that full statistical returns of agricultural produce could be collected without difficulty, and would prove of essential service.

Mr. BENTINCK opposed the bill.

Mr. LINDSAY remarked that, under the present system, the farmer was obliged to work in the dark, and his operations degenerated into a game of chance. He denied that the measure was inquisitorial, and described the



nature of the returns exacted from shipowners, which were far more minute, and were, nevertheless, supplied without complaint.

Mr. BASS supported the motion.  
Mr. CARDWELL approved of the principle on which the bill was founded. Relieving, however, that any compulsory enactment must fail, he recommended that it should be withdrawn; leaving it to the Executive to collect such statistical information respecting agriculture as could be obtained from voluntary information.

Mr. HENLEY contended that great difficulty would be experienced in obtaining accurate information through the mode of procedure proposed in the bill. The returns would be exceedingly voluminous; and the results, which at best must be very imperfect, could not be computed and published until September, when they would be utterly useless to the farmers. Periodical returns, say one every ten years, might, he thought, be prepared accurately, cheaply, and usefully.

Mr. W. MILLS, from his personal knowledge of the farmers, felt sure that many of them entertained no objection to furnish returns of the acreage of their various crops. The publication of agricultural statistics would be very beneficial to the agriculturists themselves. He supported the second reading, suggesting that the mode of collecting the returns should be left to the Government.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Stanhope, Sir J. V. Shelley, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. E. Ball took part, the House divided—For the motion, 135; against, 241.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to introduce a bill to define the rights of members of the medical profession, and to protect the public from the abuse of medical imposition.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

### ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE said he had been intrusted with a petition which rendered it incumbent on him to make a few remarks. The petition was from 12,000 inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, and contained a request for the restoration of the King of Oude to the throne of his ancestors. Considering that British subjects had an unquestionable right of making their observations to Parliament by petition, he consented at once to lay the petition upon their Lordships' table; but he now stated what he had said to the petitioners themselves, that it would not be in his power to support its prayer. The annexation of Oude was a *fait accompli*, and could not now be reversed without risking British rule in India. At the same time he would guard himself against being supposed for a moment to approve of the policy which led to the deposition of that Monarch, and he would use the strongest language Parliament allowed to express his abhorrence of the policy of confiscating the dominions of the native Princes in India. That policy, commencing in 1818, and of which the deposition of the King of Oude was the crowning act, was a foul injustice. They had requested him to bring the subject before the House, and he was about doing so when the mutiny in India broke out. He abstained at the time from bringing on a motion, of which he had given notice; but he now proposed on Monday, the 10th May, to move the following resolution:—"That it was the opinion of the House that the practice of annexing the states of native Princes in India for supposed default of heirs, or under the pretext of malgovernment, was a flagrant violation of international law, opposed to the feelings of the people of India, derogatory to the Christian character, and dangerous to the stability of British rule; and that the House therefore pledged itself thenceforward to abandon such policy." He now moved that the petition be laid on the table.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.  
THE BARREL-ORGAN SUPPRESSION BILL.—The Marquis of WESTMOUTH moved the second reading of this bill, which, he contended, was rendered necessary by the defective construction of the Metropolitan Police Act.—The Earl of WILTON, as an amendment, moved that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.—Lord LEXINGTON, in a vigorous speech, opposed the bill, contending that the people had a right to their street music; and that the bill would put down all brass bands, and render every man liable to a monthly imprisonment who played any instrument, at any time, or on any occasion, upon a public road, within fifteen miles of Charing-cross.—Earl GRANVILLE also opposed the bill; and, after some further discussion, the motion was negatived without a division, and the bill was consequently thrown out.

### THE "CAGLIARI."

The Earl of AIRLIE, on putting a question to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with regard to the production of certain despatches connected with the capture of the *Cagliari*, asked for some explanations with regard to an opinion expressed by the Earl of Malmesbury that there were no grounds for taking strong measures towards the Government of Naples, contending that the demands of the Sardinian Government were perfectly just, and ought to have been supported by her Majesty's Government.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he hardly knew what explanations were required; but the Noble Earl opposite appeared to question the accuracy of an opinion expressed by him on a recent night that there had been no official report of the condemnation of the *Cagliari* received by the Sardinian Government. He believed, however, that that opinion was correct, since the act of condemnation had not yet been effected. With regard to the opinion of the law officers, it was unanimously in favour of compensation to Watt and Park, the British engineers, and a demand for compensation had accordingly been addressed to the Neapolitan Government, to which no answer had yet been received. The opinion of the law officers was also unanimously that, while the *Cagliari* had been legally captured, the vessel could not be legally condemned, and in a correspondence with the Sardinian Government he had said that, while that Government was wrong at the commencement and the Neapolitan Government right, the King of Sardinia was right now and the King of Naples wrong. It became evident, however, that the King of Sardinia was more disposed to have recourse to war with Naples than to wait for the results of diplomacy, and as war between those two Powers would no doubt emerge into a European war, her Majesty's Government had viewed this state of things with very great anxiety, and offered to use their influence with the King of Naples to induce him to give up to Sardinia the *Cagliari* and her crew. Count Cavour had accepted the offer; but as the King of Naples still declined to give up the vessel her Majesty's Government had advised the Sardinian Government to have recourse to the mediation of some other friendly Power. To this despatch he had received no answer; but whatever might be the result, he assured the House that he had done his best to bring the affair to a satisfactory termination, and that the other great Powers of Europe viewed matters exactly as they were viewed by her Majesty's Government.

The Earl of CLARENDON expressed his approval of the course taken by the present Government, at the same time that he defended the steps taken by their predecessors.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—The Duke of ARGYLL moved that "there should be laid on the table the report to the General Court of the East India Company from the Court of Directors, upon the two bills now before Parliament relating to the Government of India." He expressed a hope that the question of the Government of India would be settled in some way during the present Session; accompanied by his opinion that the course adopted by the Government, that of proceeding by resolution, would lead to delay. The motion was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE, it was resolved that, on Thursday, the 13th May, and future Thursdays during the Session, orders of the day should take precedence of notices of motion.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.—Mr. DIVETT gave notice that, on the question being put that the Speaker do leave the chair for the purpose of considering the Indian resolutions, he should move an amendment asserting the expediency of proceeding further in the consideration of any measure for the future government of India during the existence of the present Government (Laughter).

METROPOLITAN TOLLS.—Mr. G. BYNG gave notice that he would postpone his motion in reference to the abolition of metropolitan tolls which stood for Tuesday, May 4th, till Tuesday, May 11th.

MR. EDWIN JAMES, O.C., AND DR BERNARD'S CASE.—Mr. HUNT gave notice he would ask the Home Secretary a question in reference to the attendance of Mr. Edwin James at a public meeting last night, in aid of the Press Prosecution Fund, and would ask him whether it was competent to one of her Majesty's counsel to refuse to hold a brief for the Crown.

### MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER rose, and was received with cheers and laughter. He moved "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Acts for the endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests." Although he assured the House he was not going to make a long speech, he entered into a lengthened examination of the theological teaching of Maynooth.

Mr. WALPOLE said that, if this were a new question, and it were not likely to keep the country in a perpetual state of ferment, it might be reasonable to accede to his proposal. If, however, the House affirmed the proposition, it would cause agitation, and would inevitably lead to the hon. gentleman's ultimate disappointment. The question had been settled by Parliament, and he held that it would be very unwise to interfere with it.

Mr. NEWDEGATE rose, and was received with loud shouts of "Divide!" He said the Home Secretary held out no hope of any different arrangement being come to, a circumstance which he much regretted. He believed that the conduct of the Government, by holding out hopes to the Roman Catholic clergy which must be disappointed, would lead to a more bitter agitation than that which the Home Secretary had deprecated.

The House divided, when the numbers were:—For the motion, 155; against it, 210: majority, 55. The motion was consequently lost.

THE REGISTRATION OF COUNTY VOTERS (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a second time.

GRAND JURIES (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD was moving the second reading of this bill, when the House was "counted out," only twenty-eight members being present.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, arrived at Buckingham Palace at twelve minutes past six on Saturday evening from Aldershot. Her Majesty afterwards gave a dinner party, at which the guests included the Duchess of Kent, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Countess Platen, the Earl of Westmoreland, &c. The national Swedish singers attended after dinner, and had the honour of performing before the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Duchess of Kent was also present at the service.

On Monday the Queen rode on horseback with the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. Du Plat. Sir John Pakington had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty took a drive in the afternoon, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort attended the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, went to the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall East. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee; after which her Majesty, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove out in an open carriage. In the evening the Royal dinner circle included the Duchess of Kent, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the Duchess of Manchester, the Netherlands Minister (Baron Bentinck), the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl of St. Germans, Earl and Countess Howe, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Lovaine, Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck, and Major Teesdale (Royal Artillery).

We are authorised to say that it is her Majesty's intention that State balls shall take place at Buckingham Palace on Monday, May 10, instead of May 3, as previously announced, and Wednesday, June 9; and that concerts shall take place on Monday, May 3, instead of May 10, and Friday, June 18 next. Her Majesty's birthday Drawingroom will be held on Saturday, May 15.

### THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock, and were received by the great Officers of State.

The Queen entered the Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Macdonald, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal household. Her Majesty wore a train of white moiré satin antique, with blue stripes covered with a running pattern of blue and white flowers, trimmed with two rows of white blonde. The petticoat of white satin, trimmed with white blonde and tresses of white satin ribbon. The head-dress was a diadem of diamonds and opals.

In the diplomatic circle several presentations took place. The general circle was attended by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and a very large assemblage of the aristocracy.

The following were among the more noticeable presentations to her Majesty:—The Earl of Selkirk, on appointment as Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, by the Lord Chamberlain; Viscount Eversley, on appointment as Governor of the Isle of Wight, by Viscount Palmerston; Lord Ashley, on his marriage, by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned from his tour to the Killarney Lakes on Saturday last, and on Wednesday his Royal Highness left Buckingham Palace for the White Lodge, Richmond Park, where the Prince will keep an establishment for some months. His Royal Highness was attended by Viscount Vallerot, Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. C. Taver. Viscount Vallerot, Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery, and Major Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards, have been appointed to be in attendance on the Prince in monthly succession.

His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau has arrived at Maugry's Hotel.

The Countess of Derby will give a full-dress party, at the official residence of the Prime Minister, in Downing-street, on her Majesty's birthday, Saturday, the 15th of May.

Viscountess Palmerston held an assembly on Saturday last, at Cambridge House. The company began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and carriages continued to set down company until twelve o'clock.

Viscountess Somerton was confined of a son and heir, on Tuesday, at the family residence on Prince's-terrace.

The marriage of Viscountess Castlereagh, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Kenmare, with Miss Gertrude Harriet Thynne, only daughter of Lord Charles Thynne, and granddaughter of the late Marquis of Bath, was solemnised on Wednesday, with great pomp, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Chelsea.

The Speaker gave his ninth and tenth Parliamentary dinners at his residence on Carlton House-terrace on Saturday and Wednesday last.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LORD DUNFERMLINE.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ABERCROMBY, Baron Dunfermline, of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife, was the third son of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of Alexandria, by his wife, Mary Anne, the daughter of John Menzies, Esq., of Perinton, Perthshire, who, on the news reaching England of her husband's glorious death in the moment of victory, was raised, in 1801, to the Peerage as Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir. Her third son, James Abercromby, the subject of this notice, was born on the 7th of November, 1770. Having adopted the legal profession, he became a barrister in England in 1800. He was for

some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts, appointed Judge Advocate-General in 1827, made Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland in 1830, and Master of the Mint in 1834. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1835, and held that high office until 1839, when, on resigning it, he was raised to the Peerage as Lord Dunfermline. His Lordship enjoyed a pension for the abolished office of Scottish Chief Baron. He married, the 14th of June, 1802, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Egerton Legh, Esq., of the West Hall, High Legh, Cheshire, and had an only son. His Lordship, whose death has recently occurred, is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.C.B., British Minister at the Hague, now second Lord Dunfermline, who was born the 6th April, 1803; and married, the 18th September, 1838, Lady Mary Elliot, eldest daughter of the Earl of Minto, and has a daughter. The Lord Dunfermline just deceased was uncle of the late Lady Panmure, and granduncle of the present Lord Abercromby.

### SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, BART.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, Bart., of Ballindea, in the county of Perth, died on the 7th inst., at his residence, Inveresk Lodge, near Edinburgh. Sir David was chief heir male of the Scottish family of Wedderburn, and was the eldest son of Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindea, Perthshire, by his first wife, the Lady Margaret Ogilvy, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Airlie. He was born on the 10th of March, 1775, and married, the 2nd of September, 1800, Margaret, daughter of George Brown, of Ellistoun, Roxburghshire, by whom (who died in 1845) he had two sons: one died a child, and the other, George, died in 1822, in his twentieth year. The original family Baronetcy was a Scottish creation of 1704, which was extinguished by the attainder of the fifth Baronet in 1746. His son, however, the father of the Baronet the subject of this notice, continued to assume the title, but on

his death, in 1803, Sir David obtained, by creation, on the 18th of August in that year, a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom, with remainder to the heirs male of his great grandfather. Sir David was M.P. for the burghs of Perth, St. Andrew's, &c., in two Parliaments previous to 1818, and in 1823 he was appointed Postmaster-General for Scotland, which office he held till its abolition in 1831. His half-brother, John, the elder son of his father by his second marriage with Alicia, daughter of Colonel James Dundas, of Dundas, succeeded him as second Baronet of the new creation. This gentleman, now Sir John Wedderburn, was born in May, 1760, and was formerly Accountant-General at Bombay. He married, in 1822, Henrietta, daughter of William Milburn, Esq., by whom he has four daughters and two surviving sons—viz., David, B.A. Cantab, born in 1835, and William, born in 1838.

### WILLIAM WINGFIELD BAKER, ESQ.

WILLIAM WINGFIELD BAKER, Esq., of Orsett Hall, in the county of Essex, died on the 21st ult., at Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, the seat of his eldest son, George W. Digby, Esq. Mr. William W. Baker was the second son of George Wingfield, Esq., of Cothan, in the county of Durham, by Mary his wife, niece of George Sparrow, Esq., of Washington, Lancashire. He was born in 1772, and was early in life in the Army, an officer in the Guards. He afterwards went to the Bar, where he became well known, being for several years Welsh Judge on the Brecknock Circuit, a Q.C., and for a long period a Master in Chancery, which latter office he resigned in March, 1849, on succeeding to a large property in Essex, and upon that occasion he took the name and arms of Baker by Royal license. He married first, in 1796, the Lady Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Henry, seventh Baron and first Earl of Digby, and sister of Edward, the second and last Earl, and by this lady, who died in 1807, had six children, the eldest of whom is the present G. W. Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire. His second daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, is the present Countess Dowager of Cottenham. Mr. Wingfield Baker married secondly, the 2nd June, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of W. Mills, Esq., of Bistone, Hants, by which lady, who survives him, he also has issue. Mr. Wingfield Baker was M.P. for Bedford from 1810 to 1812, and always professed moderate Liberal principles. He is succeeded in his Essex property by Richard Baker Wingfield, Esq., M.P. for South Essex, his youngest son by his first wife.

### EXTINCT VOLCANOS IN CENTRAL FRANCE.\*

NEXT to the knowledge of the laws of life and the phenomena of the human body must stand, in interest, the knowledge of the phenomena of the earth and the various processes of its history. When we have learnt something about ourselves we naturally wish next to learn something about the world wherein we live, and with which we are connected by a hundred subtle but powerful affinities; therefore, geology to us has always seemed in interest second only to physiology. It is, indeed, very natural that man should seek to acquire an insight into the mysteries of his own constitution, but, that insight gained, it is equally natural he should begin to question himself upon the probable origin, the life-history as it were, of the earth wherein he has to work out his destiny. These lofty hills, these winding streams, these bleak bare rocks, these scarred and blackened mountains—how came they here? Have they preserved their present outlines unchanged during the whole period of their existence? Will they continue to preserve those outlines until earth passes away at the bidding of Him who first summoned it into being? Or, if there is a certain great principle of change ever active in the valley, and the ocean-washed cliffs, and the snow-crowned mountains; if old rocks are destroyed, or reproduced in novel combinations; if streams burst forth where formerly all was arid; if the level plain is broken up into hills and dales, how does this principle act? What are its processes? Such questions must naturally suggest themselves to the reflective mind when once its attention is directed to the constitution of the earth, and their minute examination cannot but prove a source of unfailing interest. We do not wonder, therefore, that geology is becoming one of the most popular, as it is to our mind one of the most attractive, of the sciences. Its study needs no elaborate apparatus, no costly mechanism. Earth itself is the geologist's workshop. Every rock is a laboratory where he may conduct his investigations. He is not fettered with any formula; his analyses are independently conducted, and their results are easily classified.

We have an illustration of our remarks in the work now before us, which embodies the independent reasoning of a careful and unprejudiced inquirer. Mr. Scrope has gone at once to Nature for knowledge, and not been content with secondhand information. His workshop—if we may use the expression—has been Central France, and it cannot be denied but that his toil has produced some interesting and satisfactory results. We honour the independent labourer in every field of scientific research; and it must be a matter of gratification to Mr. Scrope, that by his labours he has discovered important grounds for his belief in a theory formed in direct opposition to doctrines which had the sanction of authority and prescription.

Not only have changes in the earth's surface taken place in previous ages, but it is obvious that changes not dissimilar in character are still in constant operation. We have already hinted at them. The reproduction of old rocks, fresh combinations of strata, alterations in the relative level of places, streams welling forth upon ground which none had previously refreshed, watercourses which had fertilised the valleys for ages suddenly pausing in their labour—these and other changes are obvious even to the eyes of the ignorant. It is the province of the geologist to investigate their causes, and to establish the general laws by which they are regulated. Facile enough is it to rush forward with some bold speculation, or to settle the matter summarily by ascribing them to some sudden revolution, some wonderful interposition of providential agency. But in the physical, as in the moral, world there are no sudden changes. We see only the *result* of the process, and that result may come upon us like a great surprise, but not the less has the process been gradually developing itself. If we turn to the pages of history we find many a convulsion which they who suffered in it regarded as something unexpected and inexplicable, but which, it is evident to us, was but the natural consequence of a long series of influences. The geologist, then, unless a hasty and superficial theorist, will not attempt to account for what we may call the *boulevements* of nature by any crude speculation. He will endeavour to trace them to the operation of certain general laws, which will be found to apply to the transitions of the present as well as to the mutations of the past.

The influences chiefly active in producing these surprising phenomena are:—1. Atmospheric; 2. Volcanic. To the first head must be referred the action of electricity, air, light, and water; and to electric agency we are disposed to ascribe considerable importance: to the second, the effect of earthquakes and volcanic outbursts. The power of the volcanic forces was ignored by Werner and his disciples. It is now, however, duly recognised—owing, in no slight degree, to the valuable labours of Mr. Scrope;—is acknowledged as one of the most important agents in the alterations of the crust of the earth. In France the theory is supported by Messrs. Prevost, De Dune, Pissis, and others; and in England by such eminent geological philosophers as Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Roderick Murchison. Mr. Scrope's new work is a most valuable contribution in its favour, and his view of the geology and volcanic phenomena of France presents so much both of interest and importance that an analysis of its contents will, we are persuaded, be cordially welcomed by our readers.

The volcanic district of Central France may be said to be within the parallels of 44 deg. 30 min. and 46 deg. 10 min., and the meridians 0. and 2.45 (from Paris). Its eastern boundary is formed by the Rhone from Viviers to Lyons, and the Saone from Lyons to Belleville. Its western boundary by a line drawn through Marcillac, Montsalvy, Aurillac, Mauriac, Bort, and Auzances. The district thus formed is nearly seventy miles from east to west, and about fifty-eight from north to south, and contains the departments Puy de Dôme, Loire, Rhone, Haute Loire, Cantal, Ardèche, Lozère, and parts of the Aveyron, Corrèze, Creuse, and Allier. The localities more especially illustrative of volcanic action are Clermont, Murat, and Le Puy. The chain of puy's near Clermont, some ninety in number, present an almost inexhaustible field for the geological inquirer. The

\* The Geology and Extinct Volcanos of Central France. By G. Foullet Scrope, Esq., M.P., F.Z.S., F.G.S., &c. Murray, Albemarle-street.





VOLCANIC CONE AND BASALTIC LAVA CURRENT OF JAUJAC (ARDECHE).

whole district abounds with curiosities, as may be inferred from Mr. Scrope's classification:—

The granite of this district varies much in character, often within very narrow limits passing into gneiss, and sometimes, especially on its southern and western borders, into mica-schist, talcose-schist, or serpentine. The mica is sometimes replaced by pinites, either in amorphous nodules, or crystallised in hexagonal prisms. It is here and there traversed by veins and dykes of fine-grained granite, of compact felspar, and of felspar porphyry. The felspar of the granite rocks sometimes takes the form of large twin crystals, occasionally rose-coloured, like those of Baveno. The quartz often also presents beautiful crystallisations. The amethysts of Le Vernets, near Issoire, have long been known in commerce. Iron is very generally disseminated, but is only worked on a large scale at Alais (Gard) and at Rive de Gier, in the coal-basin of St. Etienne (Loire). Near Pont Gibaud argentiferous sulphuret of lead occurs, and has been wrought lately, at a considerable expense; but it is believed, with no great success. The same ore occurs near Villefort (Ardèche), and, in the departments Aveyron and Lot, generally accompanied with manganese. The granite round Ardes (Puy de Dôme), and Massiac (Cantal), and the mica-schist of the Lozère, are rich in antimony. Copper is rare, but some veins in the Aveyron are supposed to have been anciently worked by the English when they were in possession of the country. Near Limoges and St. Gervais the gneiss rock is decomposed into a kaolin of great purity, which has long supplied the china factories of Sevres and Paris, and is even exported into the United States. Generally, the granite decomposes readily on the exposed surfaces, and presents, therefore, rounded outlines; while the gneiss, containing more quartz and mica, and having a schistose divisionary structure, exhibits peaked eminences and precipitous escarpments. The mica-schist passes on some points into clay-slate, as near Allassac (Corrèzes). With the only other exception of the very limited district of Tarare, between the Rhône and Loire, where a quartziferous sandstone, probably Devonian, and accompanied with anthracite, has been penetrated by a large outburst of red porphyry, the entire region of Central France contains, I believe, scarcely any sedimentary strata more ancient than the carboniferous; the Cambrian Silurian, and Devonian series being generally absent.

The volcanic groups in Central France may be considered four in number—viz.: 1, the Monts Dôme; 2, the Mont Dore; 3, the Cantal, lifting their swarthy peaks six thousand feet above the ocean level; and 4, the mountain range of the Haute Loire, and the volcanic rents of the Vivarais. Let us briefly sketch the characteristics of each of these remarkable localities.

The group of the Monts Dôme rises to the west of Clermont-Ferrand, the principal town in the department of the Puy de Dôme, upon a tableland of granite, twelve miles in width, and consists of about seventy volcanic hills from five hundred to one thousand feet in height. These are volcanic "cones of eruption," with yawning craters on their summits, round which have accumulated, like a bank sloping inwards, the ashes and scoria thrown up by some long-past eruption, and now worn down into a species of gravelly sand. Almost every hill has its



CLINKSTONE ROCKS, TUILIERE AND SANADOIRE, FROM THE PUY GROS (MONT DORE).

distinctive features. One has its crater still perfect in form; on another the lava has broken through its barrier; another has been disturbed by more than one eruption, "at points so near each other that the ejected matter has mingled." Here wave the dark crests of a forest of beech; here frowns a bleak, bare hill, with scarcely a tuft of herbage to enliven its thunder-smitten sides. Fields of lava spread around, resembling "a black and stormy sea of viscid matter suddenly congealed at the moment of its wildest agitation."

The giant of the chain is the famous Puy de Dôme, which rises 4842 feet above the sea, and 1600 feet above its base. Four or five adjacent hills resemble it in character, though not in height, being composed of that species of trachyte which from its peculiar qualities is known as *domite*. The giant, which is the centre of the chain, is an irregular cone, obtusely truncated, and crowned with a small rounded eminence like a cupola. There is another hill worthy of the tourist's notice, the Petit Puy de Dôme, 4188 feet high, and distinguished by a deep and regularly-formed crater, 300 feet in depth, called by the French mountaineers "The Hen's Nest" (*Le Nid de la Poule*).

The Puy de Come, a majestic mountain to the west of the chain, is noticeable for the mighty flood of lava which in "the long ago" must have scathed its sides as it rushed forward to cover the wide plateau now occupied by the castle and town of Pont Gibaud, and to form a steep wall of prismatic lava on the banks of the Sioule.

Turning to another group, that of the Mont Dore (sometimes, but erroneously, written Mont d'Or), we find new features of interest. The Mont Dore itself reaches an elevation of 6258 feet, and is cloven as it were into some seven or eight rocky peaks, whose sloping sides meet together at the base. "Imagine," says Mr. Scrope, "this mass deeply and widely eaten into on opposite sides by two principal valleys (those of the Dordogne and of Chambon), and further furrowed by about a dozen minor water-channels, all having their sources near the central eminences, and directing themselves thence to every point of the horizon. You will then have a rude but not inaccurate idea of the Mont Dore." These seven peaks are named the Pic de Sancy (the loftiest), the Puy Ferrand, the Pan de la Grange, Cacadoigne, Puy de l'Aiguiller, Le Capucin, and Le Clergue. Out of these, and around these, rush glittering cascades and rapid rivers, and there are deep gorges, and basaltic rocks, and lava plateaux, so that the whole panorama is at once startling, strange, and diversified. And near Rochefort there are some remarkable basaltic beds, divided into tables, exceedingly smooth and regular, which ring like iron when they are struck.

The third group of the Cantal is rather one enormous volcano, occupying nearly the whole extent of the department of the Cantal,



## S K E T C H E S I N A L G E R I A .

and extending from the populous town of Murat in a south-westerly direction towards Aurillac. Towering above the town rise the lofty basaltic columns of La Montagne de Bonnevie, which have afforded numerous specimens to the principal museums in France, both public and private. It is a large rock, conical in form, and 400 feet in height, composed of a mass of prismatic columns, sometimes fifty feet long and eight to ten inches in diameter, forming an object singularly beautiful and marvellous. Other remarkable elevations in this curious group are the Col de Cabre (or Goat's Neck), the Puy Mari, the Puy Grion, and the Plomb du Cantal, the latter a mass of clinkstone, 6258 feet in height.

The fourth group, or that of Mont Mezen, and a chain of recent volcanic elevations, spreads over the departments of the Haute Loire and Ardèche. These rocks rest partly on granite or gneiss, and partly on the Jurassic formation, and are evidently the fragments of one immense volcano. The Mezen is 5974 feet high, and composed almost entirely of clinkstone. From the base of a rocky eminence in its vicinity rises the River Loire.

In the Ardèche the tourist will do well to visit the Coiron, or some singular basaltic plateaux, which have at a distance the appearance of hills crowned with columnar walls, and which by the peasants are supposed to have been the splendid palace of some ancient giant, wherefore they still call them "Les Palais du Roi." Near Le Puy will be found some recent volcanic formations of great interest, such as the double hill of Mont, the Montagnes Sainzelle, and Croustair, and especially the oblong Montagne de Denise, with its accumulations of "very fresh-looking scoria, lapello, and puzzolana." Numerous bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, cervus elaphus, and even human skeletons have been found in the breccias of which the hill is partly composed.

In the valley of Burzet there is a basaltic bed of considerable extent, which at many points, owing to the action of the River Ardèche, exhibits a singular columnar arrangement, similar in appearance to the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland, and bearing a similar name in the figurative language of the peasants—Pavés des Géans. The volcanos of Thueys, La Coupe de Jaujac, La Coupe d'Ayzac, are among the most interesting of those later volcanic formations which distinguish the district of the Vivarais.

We have thus endeavoured, very concisely, to sketch the more noticeable features of the great volcanic region of Central France, and we are convinced we have said enough to excite the interest of the geological inquirer, and to stimulate the curiosity of the tourist in search of the picturesque. We have not sought to enter into any investigation of the causes of the phenomena we have so briefly alluded to. For the results of such an investigation, when pursued energetically and philosophically, we refer our readers to the interesting pages of Mr. Scrope. His powers of generalisation are considerable, his style is lucid and agreeable, his reasoning logical, and his descriptions are pleasantly given. We believe, therefore, that his "Geology and Extinct Volcanos of Central France" is destined to occupy a permanent position in geological literature.

Of this singular district we can attempt no elaborate description. Our illustrations (borrowed from Mr. Scrope's work) will furnish some idea of its remarkable characteristics. In concluding our remarks we may, however, avail ourselves of Sir Charles Lyell's eloquent words. "We are here presented," he says, in reference to Central France, "with the evidence of a series of events of astonishing magnitude and grandeur by which the original form and features of the country have been greatly changed, yet never so far obliterated but that they may still, in part at least, be restored in imagination. Great lakes have disappeared; lofty mountains have been formed by the reiterated emission of lava, preceded and followed by showers of sand and scoria; deep valleys have been subsequently furrowed out through masses of lacustrine and volcanic origin; at a still later date new cones have been thrown up in these valleys, new lakes have been formed by the damming up of rivers, and more than one creation of quadrupeds, birds, and plants, have followed in succession." Such, indeed, are the constant operations of nature; and, if we might venture on something like a paradox, we should say that Change was its normal condition. Geologists, however, have shown, and are continuing to show us, that the laws of Change are definite, regular, and eternal, and that nature never produces even its most surprising results by any spasmodic or violent action.

## SKETCHES IN ALGERIA.

WE give two Engravings from the "Sketch-book of a Recent Tourist in Algeria."

The first represents an ancient Fountain in the Court of the Treasury—formerly the Barracks of the Janissaries. It is almost the only one of its kind now remaining in Algiers. It consists of a stone tank, with a marble basin in the centre, and has a conduit round it, and is covered with a kind of canopy, consisting of a dome supported by four columns, and round the dome a sloping tiled roof projects, which is upheld at each corner by a column. The tiles are painted green, the woodwork a bright yellow, and the columns red and green. Algiers was almost entirely destitute of fresh water, and the inhabitants at one time depended entirely upon the supply from rain. Aqueducts which supply water from upwards of one hundred and fifty fountains have been since constructed and improved by the French.

The city was surrounded by a wall about a league in circumference, twelve feet thick, thirty feet high towards the land side, and forty feet towards the sea. A street, still unfinished, runs from the Place d'Isly and enters the old town just above the theatre. Here a terrace is being made, with a flight of stairs down to the back of the theatre. A vast mass of the old wall has been pulled down, to afford an entrance to the street; and from this point we give a View of the old Wall and Towers mounting the hill to the Casbah. In the vast ditch are houses and gardens, fountains, and washing establishments; and, outside the ditch, a road runs up to the summit of the hill.



FOUNTAIN IN THE COURT OF THE BARRACKS OF THE JANISSARIES.



PART OF THE OLD WALL OF ALGIERS.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Fitz-Roland still continues a strong Derby favourite, and, since The Peer's Newmarket defeat, Longrange has come prominently into the market, though it is generally believed that John Scott's fancy jumps with "Tox." The backers of the "cherry jacket," which is now at 6 to 1, plume themselves on the fact that their horse was not quite fit at Newmarket, and that he can be made some pounds better. This may be true, but it is very seldom that an unprepared horse forgets such a fearful finish as that was for some months to come. When a Derby favourite swerves right across the course from tremendous distress in an up-hill Rowley Mile finish, as he did, the steel requisite to bring him home at Epsom is often found lacking when it is wanted. It may be so in this case; and it must also be remembered that Ancient Briton, Physician, Sedbury, and Kelpie (who was amiss at York) are all fair outsiders, and that we have not as yet seen Clydesdale's best three-year-old form. Whatever may be said by the betting ring, who are so free with their ponies to 1 against "the Fintion black," he is not to be yet cast aside like an old shoe. Supposing, for instance, that the Derby course had been only a mile, where would Adamas have been last year, and yet he was not one whit more chopped down at starting by the pace than Clydesdale was last week. The One Thousand fell to the lot of a slashing Chatham mare of Mr. Gratwicke, who won the Hopeful Stakes, and in this, her second race, fairly outstrode Hepatica, on whom the Scott party were very sweet. The most remarkable event of the meeting was the dead heat between Eclipse and Beadsman, for the Newmarket Stakes, as they are the horses from which the Clydesdale and Fitz-Roland parties get their public line; and yet their meeting leaves each party as much in the dark as ever, unless "things are made comfortable and pleasant" before Epsom, a process far too frequent in these money-grubbing days.

Chester occupies the four middle days of next week. On Tuesday Happy Land is in the Palatine Stakes, with Princess Royal, Tunstall Maid, and some other dangerous fillies against him. The Cup, on Wednesday, has three especial points of interest in Blink Bonny, Adamas, and Melissa; and, although the Maltonians say that their mare is as good as she was last year, and Melissa's three-year-old form is averred to have come back, both will have a tough job with Adamas. Gildernire and Ancient Briton are both in the Dee on Thursday, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Saxon will let us have a peep at the fine chestnut of whom he is so fond.

John Dale, late of the Surrey Union, is appointed huntsman to the Old Berkshire, whose new pack will consist of about twenty-eight couples. Mr. Morrell has lent the twenty-four couples of hounds which he bought in at the sale to the Vale of White Horse country for two or three seasons—an act of genuine sportsmanlike feeling, which makes us only regret more than ever that his name is no longer to be found in the M. F. H. list. They started to their new abode at Cirencester, with Clark, on Monday; and, as this country joins on to the Badminton, their old huntsman will be able, at times, to see his pets work in George Hills's hands.

The New Forest hounds had their last meet of the season on Tuesday, but the ground was, as it is everywhere, fearfully dry. On the following day Mr. Farquharson's hounds had their last advertised meet of the season at Hyde, near Wareham, on the southern edge of the county. About twelve "white collars" and upwards of a hundred farmers attended, but Mr. Farquharson was not out. Treadwell (who had the small pack out, and rode "The Pony") drew Newfoundland, and found a brace of foxes, and drove the first to ground after a run of a couple of miles. They then harked back to try an adjoining plantation for the second, but lost it after a short run in the direction of Wareham; and then went off towards Bere to try for a third. Mr. Radclyffe, the owner of Hyde, had a fall between these two runs, owing to his horse getting his foot into a hole, and was carried off the field in a phaeton, but we are glad to hear that no great mischief was done beyond a very severe shake. In order to suit the Dorset men, who wanted to hunt and attend Salisbury races, the hounds have been hunting in Cranborne Chase, on Thursday and Friday mornings of this week, beginning to draw at six o'clock; and we believe they will draw for a May fox this day; and then the great Farquharson dynasty, which has extended in an unbroken line over some fifty-two seasons, closes for ever and aye. The spoils of the season are between fifty and fifty-two brace. Treadwell retires from the pink, and a silver horn and tankard and a purse of £300 mark Dorsetshire's sense of his twenty-one years' services. Mr. Farquharson has only had one other huntsman during the whole of his career. The horses and hounds will be sold at the kennels late in May or early in June, and will consist, we hear, of as nearly as possible the same number that came to the hammer at Tisbury. Sad, indeed, that two such great establishments should pass almost simultaneously away. Nothing seems to be definitely settled as to the Dorsetshire future. It is hoped, however, that Mr. Radclyffe (who has kept a small pack for stag and hare, &c., for some time past) will hunt the southern part of the county, and Mr. Digby the remainder. There is also a rumour that the latter portion will be hunted by a committee of four, with Lord Portman at the head; but this point will no doubt be settled before the sale.

## SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Craven Plate.—Dead heat with Bar One, Polly Johnson, and Pinsticker. City Bowl.—Nerma, 1. Odd Fellow, 2. Whitshire Stakes.—Sentinel, 1. Borderer, 2.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Birmingham on Tuesday the sum of £3000 was voted to defray the cost of the preparations necessary for her Majesty's visit. The question as to whether the members of the Council should appear in robes was discussed, and decided in the negative; but the Mayor himself will appear before her Majesty robed, and doubtless many members of the Council will follow his example. Designs for the decoration of the hall have been approved; and, in consequence of a communication from Colonel Phipps, the Mayor and Town Clerk will attend in London this week for the purpose of the various routes to Aston Hall being laid before her Majesty, in order that she may select the one along which it may be agreeable to her to pass.

SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL AT STRATFORD.—The Shakespearean Club celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary at Stratford-on-Avon on Friday (last week). There was a public reading of one of Shakespeare's plays in the afternoon by the Rev. Julian Young, son of one of the greatest tragedians of the last generation, which was well attended; and a dinner at Shakespeare's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, of the Haymarket Theatre, who was supported by a numerous company. The toast, "The immortal memory of William Shakespeare," was drunk with befitting reverence.—The "Birth-place Committee" are putting the magnificent gift of £2500 from Mr. John Shakespeare (which was noticed in the public journals some months ago) to use, by proceeding with the proposed renovation or isolation of the house in which the poet was born.

EDINBURGH BOTANIC GARDENS.—A spacious and elegant new palm-house has just been opened in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh. It has cost £6400, provided from the public purse. It is a hundred feet long, seventy wide, and seventy-two high. The trees were often cut in the old house, to save the roof from destruction; but in the new one they will have room to grow upwards.

WALKING MATCH FOR A HUNDRED GUINEAS.—On Monday a walking match for 100 guineas came off at Salthill between the Hon. T. H. G. Fermor and Captain Lumley, of the 2nd Life Guards. The terms of the match were that Captain Lumley should walk ten miles before his opponent had walked nine. Mr. Fermor completed his nine miles in an hour and a half, Captain Lumley coming in four and a half minutes behind him. Many officers were present, and after the match the officers of the 2nd Life Guards gave a dinner to their friends of various regiments at the Spittal Barracks, Clower.

MR. RAREY IN DUBLIN.—The *Freeman's Journal* describes the extraordinary effects of Mr. Rarey's horse-taming system as exhibited by him to the Lord-Lieutenant, the Marquis of Waterford, and a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen of rank, subscribers and pupils of his, in the Castle riding-school, on Tuesday. He seems to have excited as much curiosity and interest in Ireland as here.

A SHOCKING MURDER has been committed at Lyme Handley, in Cheshire. On Thursday week, Bloomfield, a farmer, butchered his wife with a cleaver. The unhappy man is the victim of some religious delusion. On being asked, shortly after the dreadful event, what he had been doing, he said composedly, "I have killed the devil." Bloomfield has since said that he had a mission, and that the Lord told him he was going to kill his wife, when he replied, "Nay, Lord, I'll kill her myself."

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER				WIND	RAIN IN 24 HOURS
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Maximum at 10 A.M.	Minimum at 10 P.M.	General Direction		
April 21	30.238	54.0	44.5	70	0-10	59.8	69.6	SW. NW.	72	.000
" 22	30.309	57.4	43.8	63	0	42.9	69.8	E. E. E.	217	.000
" 23	30.246	55.4	42.4	64	2	41.9	68.5	E. E. E.	316	.000
" 24	30.120	55.4	42.3	64	3	43.2	63.3	W. W. W.	316	.000
" 25	30.028	49.9	45.8	87	9	43.9	59.4	SW. W. W. S.	164	.000
" 26	30.048	48.9	42.9	81	3	43.1	58.1	NNW. NE.	193	.272
" 27	30.101	43.1	40.7	92	10	35.7	49.7	NNE. ENE.	184	.000

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 10 A.M. Corrected for sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10)	Ratio in Inches.
April 22	30.417	69.0	42.9	58.6	61.6	56.2	68.2	60.4	S.E. S.	1	0.000
" 23	30.348	66.6	42.3	57.7	62.4	55.7	66.4	60.6	S.E.	0	0.000
" 24	30.079	64.0	41.4	55.5	60.8	56.8	63.2	62.7	S. W.	3	0.000
" 25	30.030	59.4	42.3	50.5	52.7	50.0	57.9	50.8	W.	8	0.090
" 26	30.153	59.4	38.0	45.6	42.4	42.4	55.8	50.8	N.E. N.	4	0.090
" 27	30.114	51.2	36.4	41.1	41.6	40.7	47.9	45.6	N. N.E.	8	0.090
" 28	30.083	61.5	34.4	50.0	50.6	46.4	61.4	53.2	S.	5	0.000
Means	30.175	61.6	39.7	51.3	53.2	49.7	60.1	53.4			0.070

The range of temperature during the week was 34.6 degrees.

A dense fog prevailed on the morning of the 26th, which continued till nearly noon. On the same night the sky again became overcast with dense mist, having been previously beautifully clear. On the night of April 21 a beautiful halo was visible round the Moon. At 5h. 3m. p.m. of the 22nd the upper portion of a well-defined halo was seen round the Sun, and at the same time three mock suns were visible, one at the vertex and the others at the right and left of the halo: the one to the right of the sun was the brightest and best defined. A little rain fell on the morning of the 26th, but nothing was registered. Thick mist prevailed about the horizon on the evening of the 26th.

J. BREEN.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, Baron Sudeley, of Tordington, Gloucester, and Gregynog, Montgomery, was proved in London by the Right Hon. Thomas Charles Baron Sadeley, the son and sole executor, the personality sworn under £100,000; the will dated 28th August 1854. Bequeaths to each of his three daughters an annuity of £300, and also to the eldest and to the second daughter each a legacy of £10,000, and to his second, third, and fourth sons each a legacy of £5000, and to the children of his second son £10,000, to his butler and footman £500 each, and a year's wages to his other servants.—The will of Sir John Hamilton, of Dover, was proved under £300,000 personality. He has left a large portion of his property to his nieces, Henrietta and Agnes Smithett, who take also the residue. There are legacies to other members of the family. W. Smithett and W. H. Brett, Esqrs., are the acting executors.—The will of A. W. Roberts, Esq., of Lombard-street banker, was sworn under £300,000 personality. His sons, A. G. and H. C. Roberts, Esqrs., two of the executors, proved the will—a power being reserved to Mr. Roberts, the relict. The will was made in 1855, and a codicil in 1857.

SIR HENRY WARD (we learn from the *Colombo Observer*, March 29) has perfectly recovered from the effects of the jungle fever he contracted in the Southern Province.

MR. GLYN has been elected to succeed the late Mr. Roberts as chairman of the Committee of Bankers, and Mr. Bevan is to be deputy-chairman.

MR. RAREY has offered to pay a thousand guineas to any man who can teach his system of horse-taming without having received instruction, directly or indirectly, from himself.

The first volume of Professor Conington's edition of "Virgil" is now in the press, and will shortly be ready.

MR. ADAM BITTLESTON, Chief Justice of Madras, has had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him.

The receipts of the Seamen's Savings-bank in 1857 amounted to £12,805, and the balance at the end of the financial year (closing on the 20th of November) was £8227. £11,353 was received from depositors during the year.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

As the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears determined not to enter the Money Market as a borrower, and as the contents of his Budget have been well digested, there has been a firm market for National Securities throughout the week. Rather large quantities of Stock have been absorbed by the public, and an advance of nearly one per cent has taken place in the quotations. This improvement, however, is not a matter of surprise, when the enormous amount of capital seeking employment is considered; and the rise may be called a permanent one—certainly for several weeks—as it is stated that the Bank of England will take the amount of the Exchequer Bonds—£2,000,000, to be paid off on the 8th of May, for which amount a vote has been taken in the House of Commons, and which, as a matter of course, will be applied to the liquidation of that portion of the debt—for a lengthened period, at 3 per cent. Such an arrangement would save one-half per cent in interest, and throw upon the Money Market a large additional amount of capital. The announcement may be a premature one, but the transfer of the two millions to the Bank would be easily accomplished, and the amount may eventually be repaid out of the ordinary income of the country. At the present time the Bank has very large resources, for which great difficulty is experienced in finding employment upon any terms.

In Lombard-street money is very abundant, and the best short paper has been taken at 2½ per cent. Six months' bills have been done as low as 3½ per cent, and there is more disposition shown to discount them than was the case last week.

The movements of the precious metals have been trifling. The imports have been very limited, and the shipments have been chiefly confined to a few parcels of silver to France and the north of Europe.

From returns just issued, we perceive that the total debt of the East India Company, in India, on the 1st of January current year, was about £56,000,000. This sum is exclusive of the debt in this country.

The transactions in the Consol Market on Monday were not so extensive; nevertheless prices were well supported. The Reduced marked 95½; Consols for Transfer, 96½ to 97½; New Three per Cents, 95½ to 96½; Long Annuities, 1855, 1857, India Loan Debentures, 99½; India Bonds, 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 35s. prem.; and the Bonds, 1850, 100½. Bank Stock was 220 and 221½; India Stock, 223 and 221. Prices were on the advance on the following day, and the market generally exhibited great firmness. Consols, for money, marked 97½; and the same figures for the present account. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents marked 95½; and the New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 80½; India Loan Scrip was 160; and Bank Stock, 222. Exchequer Bills sold at 33s. to 37s. prem. There was considerable buoyancy in prices on Wednesday, on which day Consols were done at 97½ to 97½. The Reduced marked 95½ to 96½; Long Annuities, 1850, were 11½; Ditto, 1857, 1855, 1857; India Bonds, 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 37s. prem. Bank Stock was 222; and the India scrip realised 100½. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rates of discount. The Consol Market was firm, at 97½ to 97½ for the Three per Cents. The New Three per Cents, and the Reduced, were 95½; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 38s.; and India Bonds, 18s. to 21s. prem. The India Loan improved to 100½, and the Scrip marked 100½. Bank Stock, 221½ to 222; and India Stock, 223.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been rather on an extensive scale, and prices almost generally have steadily improved. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 1850 and 1857, 101½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, for Account, 80½; Chilean Six per Cents, 103½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 8½; Grenada Two-and-a-half per Cents, 26½; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 83½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 60½ and 57½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46½; Russian Five per Cents, 111½; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 102½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, Passive, 7½; Ditto, Committee, 3½; Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 104½; Venezuela Four-and-a-half per Cents, 35½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 60½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 93½; and Peruvian Dollar Bonds, 50½.

Compared with last week, the transactions in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have not increased. In prices, however, no important change has taken place:—Australasia have marked 81½ ex div.; British North American, 56½; Bank of Egypt, 21½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18; London and Westminster, 45½; London Joint-Stock, 30; South Aus-

tralia, 30; Ditto, New, 18½; Union of Australia, 45½; and Union of London, 24.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities is by no means active, yet prices are, in most instances, fairly supported:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have been done at 16½; Australian Agricultural, 29; Canada Company's Bonds, 138; Crystal Palace, 13; Ditto, Preference, 4½; European and American Steam, 4½; Eastern Steam, 4½; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Steam Navigation Company, 27; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 34; National Discount, 4½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; and Van Diemen's Land, 15½.

Owing to an increase in the traffic receipts upon some of the principal lines, the Railway Share Market has been firm, and a full average business has been transacted in it, at enhanced quotations. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 90; Caledonian, 86½; East Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 61½; Great Northern B Stock, 126½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101; Great Western, 57½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and South-Western, 95½; Midland, 94½; Norfolk, 61½; North Eastern (Berwick), 94½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Scottish North-Eastern, 27½; South Wales, 83½; and Stockton and Darlington, 35½. LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 95; Midland—Bradford, 96½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8½; Wear Valley, 32½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 130; Great Northern Five per Cent, 63½; Great Western Five per Cent, 100½; Midland, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 101; Stockton and Darlington, 28.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East India, 111; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 104; Melbourne Corporation Six per Cent Bonds, 106.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Lombardo-Venetian, 10½; Namur and Liege, 9½; Northern of France, 37½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

Mining Shares have commanded rather more attention. Fortuna have marked 2½; General, 18; and Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 6½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, April 30.—To-day's market was but scantily supplied with all kinds of English wheat, in which a moderate business was transacted, at 1s. per quarter more money. There was an improved feeling in the demand for foreign wheat, and fine qualities were 1s. per quarter higher than on this day last night. Owing to a large influx from abroad, the barley trade was rather inactive, but no quotable change took place in prices. Fine Wary malt sold steadily, other kinds along, on former terms. There was a steady inquiry for oats, at extreme currencies. Both beans and peas were in short supply and steady request, at full quotations. Flour realised fully late rates; but the business done was only to a moderate extent.

April 23.—The supplies of most kinds of produce in to-day's market were rather limited, and the trade generally ruled steady, at prices quite equal to Monday.

Wheat.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; ditto, white, 4s. to 5s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 3s. to 4s.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 10d.; grinding barley, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; distilling, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; malted, 3s. to 4s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; brown, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Kingston and Ware, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Chevalier, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; potato ditto, 2s. to 3s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; ditto, white, 2s. to 3s.; tick beans, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; grey peas, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; mangles, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; holders, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Town-made flour, 3s. to 4s.; town householders, 2s. to 3s.; country marks, 2s. to 3s. per 30 lb. American flour, 1s. to 2s. per barrel; French 3s. to 3s. 6d. per sack.

Seeds.—For nearly all seeds the demand has fallen off. In prices, however, we have no change to report.

Livestock.—English, crushing, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Calcutta, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; homestead, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter, corned, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; brown mustard seed, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; tares, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; ditto foreign, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; rape cakes, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per ton. Canary, 8s. to 9s. per quarter; red clover, 4s. to 5s.; white ditto 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt. Broad.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 6d. per lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 4s. 9d.; barley, 3s. 5d.; oats, 2s. 9d.; rye, 3s. 3d.; beans, 3s. 9d.; peas, 4s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 4s. 4d.; barley, 3s. 8d.; oats, 2s. 11d.; rye, 3s. 2d.; beans, 3s. 7d.; peas, 4s. 4d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 9,815; barley, 23,451; oats, 8703; rye, 58; beans, 6072; peas, 333 quarters.

There is an improved feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of tea, and late rates are well supported. Advices from China show a considerable decline in the shipments—over 5,000,000 lb.—compared with last season.

Sugar.—For fine raw sugars there has been an improved inquiry, and, in most transactions, prices have advanced 1d. to 1s. per cwt.; but low and damp qualities have met a slow sale. In coffee, Java and Sumatra are a moderate sale, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; Java, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; and native Madras, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 4s. for brown grocery. Fine pieces have realised 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—For good and fine plantation kinds the demand is steady, at fully last week's currency. Inferior qualities are dull, but not cheaper.

Rice.—We have to report a better feeling in the sale for this article, but no improvement can be noticed in prices.

Provisions.—Nearly all kinds of butter are a dull inquiry, on easier terms. Bacon is held for more money, but the demand for it is by no means active. Hams and lard support former terms.

Tallow.—The demand is rather inactive, at 3s. 3d. for P.Y.C. on the spot. The quotation for the last three months is 5s. per cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil is in steady request, at 30s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign refined rape is firm, at 42s. and brown 43s. 10s. Spermac is rather dearer; but other oils are a slow sale. Tallow is in moderate demand, at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per wt. for soft.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at 1s. 11d. to 2s. for proof Lowlands; and 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. for proof East India. Brandy and grain spirit are a slow inquiry.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 4s. 10s. to 4s. 11s.; clover ditto, 4s. 10s. to 4s. 11s.; and straw, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11s. per load. Trade, 4s. to 4s. 6d.

Cattle.—Tandell Moor 12s. 3d.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Gorseforth, 1s. 6d.; Hilda, 11s.; Edon Main, 15s. 3d.; Braddell's Heit, 15s. 6d.; Haswells 17s.; South Heston, 18s. 9d.; Stewarts, 17s. 10s. 17s. per ton.

Hops.—Good and fine new hops are in moderate request, at full prices. Otherwise the demand is a sluggish state, and the market is slow.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have commenced slowly, on rather lower terms. For vety nothing is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are on the increase, and the trade rules inactive, at from 6s. to 18s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, April 29).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with all kinds of beasts and fowls, and for these ruled very inactive, at Mod. vs. quotations. There was rather a large show of sheep, and the sale for them was heavy, but without change in values. Lambs were in fair supply, and steady request, at full prices, viz. 6s. to 7s. per 8 lb. From the Isle of Wight 600 head came from to hand. We had a brisk sale for calves, the show of which was limited, at an advance of 6d. per 8 lb. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing. Per 8 lbs. to sink the calf.—Cows and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime Scotch, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse-woolled, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 12d.; lambs, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.; sucking calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 17s. to 22s. each. Total supply: Beasts,



GRAND CEREMONY and FESTIVAL on









"FITZROLAND," WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND STAKES.—DRAWN BY HARRY HALL.

#### THE TWO THOUSAND STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

THE NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING last week was ushered in with delightful weather. For the crack event of Tuesday, the Two Thousand Stakes, there were fourteen runners—two more than there were last year. The race was fixed for three o'clock, and precisely to the moment Mr. Hibburt had the horses marshalled into order, and a very even start was effected after one slight failure, caused solely by the eagerness of two or three of the competitors. The race was one of the most remarkable ever seen, from the fact of almost every horse being in trouble before they had run half the distance, owing to the terrific pace at which Happy Land jumped off with the running, whereby he obtained a commanding lead before the others, who were literally "chopped" at starting, could get upon their legs. The Peer and Clydesdale, in fact all except the leader, appeared to be disposed of at the Bushes, where Happy Land was out by himself four lengths or five lengths in advance, and so universal was the belief that he would go in alone that cries of "Happy Land wins!" resounded on all sides. Descending the Bushes hill the pace began to slacken a little, and Fitzroland, though Wells had been "at" him a long time previously, appeared with so bold a front as to cause considerable uneasiness to the friends of the Woodyates nag, whom Fordham began to rouse in the most determined manner in the Abingdon Mile bottom, Wells also being equally "hard" upon Sir Joseph's horse. At this point nature began to fail, and Happy Land being fairly pumped out was almost caught by Fitzroland in the next dozen strides, when

the latter began to hang from distress, caused by want of sufficient preparation, and swerved half across the course; but Wells instantly steadied his horse, and getting him straight again called upon Fitzroland for a final effort halfway in the cords; and, Happy Land not having a struggle left, Fitzroland passed the post a length and a half in advance, finishing, however, on the left of Lord Ribblesdale's horse at last! Both were dead beaten, and no wonder, considering the heat and the pace, which "spread-eagled" the others to such an extent that the distance between the first and last horses past the post could not have been less than two hundred yards. The time of the race was 1 min. 50 sec., one second less than the last year's Two Thousand.

Fitzroland was bred at Hampton Court, and purchased for 410 gs. at the annual sale in 1856. He is by Orlando out of Stamp (the dam of Impression, Queen's Head, &c), which mare was purchased for the Royal stud by Mr. W. J. Goodwin. Fitzroland only ran once as a two-year-old—in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, won by Sedbury, beating Deceiver, Polly Peachum, and a large field, for which race he was backed for upwards of £600, but having sore shins at the time he was beaten easily; and after Goodwood, when Sir Joseph's horses left Danebury, he was thrown up and fired for ringbones. His owner is understood to stand a "rattler" on Fitzroland for the Derby, having had the opportunity of getting on recently upon most favourable terms, and, amongst other bets, laid 5000 even between him and Greenfinch when yearlings. Yet from the fact of Beadsman, to whom he gave a stone, beating him six lengths in a trial on the Thursday between the Craven and this meeting, Sir Joseph afterwards offered to sell Fitzroland for a fifth of that amount!

#### THE ONE THOUSAND STAKES.

THE continued brilliancy of the weather, added to the most attractive card of the meeting, drew a good attendance on Thursday. For the Two Thousand Stakes there were nine runners—one more than last year. The betting at last was very languid, being almost entirely confined to the two favourites, Hepatica leaving off with the call of the Findon "crack;" although, at one time during the morning, Perfection, who has thickened, but not grown, bade fair to eclipse her in the market. Governess, on the contrary, has grown into a magnificent animal standing sixteen-one, and was as much fancied by her owner as when she won the Hopeful last October, but left off a worse favourite than she had been in the town. Lord Clifden declared to win with Hydromel, who took the position at starting which Botany had previously occupied in the betting. With two "pilots" to secure a pace for Perfection and Hydromel, that desideratum was obtained, and the effects of a strong-run race were apparent before reaching the cords, where Governess and Hepatica came away from the others, and fought it out between them. The struggle was long and severe, and so very doubtful that the anxiety of the spectators was only relieved by the hoisting of Governess's number at the chair—the south-country mare's superiority of stride alone gaining her the victory over her northern rival, whose running explained satisfactorily enough that John Scott, when allowed the opportunity of a measure, had made no mistake this time. Both the winner and Hepatica are, doubtless, good animals; and Governess forthwith became as good a favourite as anything for the Oaks.



"GOVERNESS," WINNER OF THE ONE THOUSAND STAKES.—DRAWN BY HARRY HALL.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A VERY marked change has come over the tone and temper of the House of Commons within the last week. It is evidently becoming weary, if not something more, of a Ministry on sufferance. The diversion of seeing Lord John Russell act the part of a Parliamentary Rarey on Mr. Disraeli has become stale by repetition. A leader of the House alternately frisky, wild, and defiant, and mesmerically tame and quiescent, was laughable at first; but after all the House of Commons, though prone to give way to a tendency to being amused, does sometimes, and very often too, think seriously, and, if it discovers that it is being trifled with, laughter is soon turned into stern cheers which sound very like growls. It is not to be expected that the haughty—the most haughty and pronounced—rejection by the Lords, under the guidance and patronage of the Government, of a measure which has been passed almost by acclamation by the Lower House, and with the assent of the chief and best men of the Ministry in that House, will improve the temper of the Commons, or conciliate them in their forbearance towards the present advisers of the Queen.

A very cursory observation of the proceedings of Monday night was sufficient to show that the change above indicated had come over members on the Liberal side. There must have been some movement going on during the day, and some expectation raised as to the probability of a scene, when Mr. Disraeli moved for leave to submit his India resolutions on the Friday, for there was the largest House assembled that has been seen during the present Parliament, many members not being able to find standing room. The Peers' seats and the diplomatic gallery were overfilled, the Lords being up soon after five o'clock, and Lord Derby himself would have been unable to secure a place but for the courtesy of the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, who were present—expecting, they say, to meet, at a distance, the Duke of Malakoff—and who squeezed the noble Earl into a very bodkin-like seat between them, where he sat uncomfortably, during the whole of that strange, untactical, illogical, downright puerile speech of Mr. Disraeli—the most sorry Parliamentary exhibition ever made by him; and he has made a few *fascos* in his day. It is certain that Lord Derby laughed, at the same time that the House laughed, when Mr. Disraeli made certain points; but from the expression of his countenance it is to be doubted whether his mirth was not consonant with that of the Opposition, who laughed not with, but at, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The difference of the Premier's enjoyment of Lord Palmerston's witticisms was palpable; the mirth was genuine, and, if one was to be sworn to one's belief, one would say that there was something more than a lurking satisfaction about Lord Derby at witnessing the utter discomfiture of his chief subordinate. Anyway, the House and the audience went entirely along with Lord Palmerston. The noble Viscount at his opening sentence got the first hearty, outburst cheer with which he has been greeted by those behind and around him since he left office. It must be understood that, although as read his speech may appear a string of pointed but rude jokes, the manner in which it was delivered rendered the ridicule more refined and more telling than is likely to be generally supposed. Nothing could be more subdued and gentle than the style in which those ludicrous phrases were spoken; the voice even was low, and the utterance measured; there was not a trace of that insolence and bravado which Lord Palmerston assumed in the beginning of the year; and, on the whole, he seemed once more to have insinuated himself into that position in the favour of the House which used to make him the very *enfant gâté* of Parliament. He is wise and acute, and has seen his mistake; and, moreover, he sees how sedulously Lord John is making play. The game between these statesmen is well worth watching; but on the evening in question the odds suddenly rose enormously in favour of Lord Palmerston. The countenance even of Lord Clanricarde cleared and brightened as the speech went on. What barometer of Palmerstonian fair weather must not that be! If the ex-Premier continues the line he has taken, to a certainty he will once more jest and laugh himself into office. Let those who do not desire that consummation take warning, for they may be assured that his fun is no joke, and that, with all his apparent recklessness, he never yet flung away a chance when he was not on the top of the tree. Experience has proved that he can get giddy on that elevation; but that is not the point just now. The speech of Mr. Gladstone was one of those nervous, earnest addresses which, when compressed within the space of half an hour, and so stripped of that copious rotundity which sometimes hangs like fungi on the strong edifice of his eloquence, render him the most powerful of orators either in or out of Parliament; for be it observed, that, while he is studiously Parliamentary in his method, in his style, as a whole, he steps far out of that narrow conventional speaking which people say is necessary in the House of Commons.

There was an evident ruthlessness about the determination of the House to give the Ministry its first actual lesson in adversity on Mr. Monsell's motion for restoring the competitive system of examination for cadetships at Woolwich. The Opposition seemed resolved that the night should not pass over without a tangible and palpable proof of its ill-humour. The tremulous tones of Mr. Walpole's voice, when he implored the lowering and excited House to let the Government off this once, would have been ludicrous if they had not been really sad. The best of the joke was, too, that the Government was absolutely well beaten on a question which was none of their own, but of which their predecessors have the credit. In fact, it is supposed that Mr. Monsell was indulging himself in the letting out of spleen against Lord Pannure, which had been accumulating during, and after, the relations which existed between himself and the ex-Secretary for War when the late Government was in power. Mr. Disraeli made no effort to arrest the catastrophe; and, in truth, it may be observed that, for a leader of the House, he is far more reticent of interference than Lord Palmerston used to be. To be sure, he has some help on the Treasury bench; and so it is not absolutely necessary that he should be always in the breach, as the late Premier was required to be. At any rate, the taste of a hostile division was evidently not pleasant; for on the following evening Mr. Disraeli, having got up a courage—gathered, evidently, from the reaction of his discomfiture on the previous night—attempted to out-argue, and even to jockey, by a motion of the previous question, that petrel of Ministerial crises, Mr. Locke King; but a few passes from Lord John Russell—Russell, we mean—caused him to collapse into that undignified submission to the Opposition which is really getting a little too much for decency, and which would induce one, at the moment that this sketch is written, to augur something serious as to the result of the discussion on the Indian resolutions, which begins on the last business evening of this week. On the whole, the Ministerial situation in the Commons during the week may be characterised as simply despicable.

But to the Lords the Government may turn for comfort. There, at least, they are triumphant—at present. A rumour was floating about

that Lord Chelmsford's scruples against the admission of the Jews to Parliament would be satisfied by his being allowed to make a tremendous speech against the obnoxious clause in the Oaths Bill, and that—as his Lordship could by no possibility be subjected in the Upper House to the discomfort of coming in contact with those objects of his aversion whom he has so sedulously endeavoured to keep out of the Commons, causing thereby sundry jokes on his motives which it is not necessary to repeat here—the provision in question would be allowed to slip through the committee. It was supposed that the Conservative Peers—whose actual presence was necessary, as proxies do not count in committee—would not be subjected to a "whip" on the part of the Government; while the Opposition, having resorted unsparingly to the use of that engine, would be able to muster a majority. This notion was rather countenanced by the first appearance of the House, for the Opposition Peers mustered thickly, while the benches on the Ministerial side were very thin; indeed, the Ministers themselves were very tardy in coming in. Lord Ellenborough, for instance, did not appear until the debate had gone some way. In a short time, however, there came a change. The supporters of the Government soon resolved themselves into a serried phalanx, to the numbers composing which the Opposition could show no comparison. The cross benches were filled by Peers of the same opinions; and the bench of Bishops—which plays the same part in the Lords that once on a time the Irish Brigade did in the House of Commons—namely, turning the balance for or against any question—looked ominous. The array of lawn was formidable in point of numbers, and there was a notable

absence of those members of the Episcopate who might be supposed to be reckoned upon as supporters of the Hebrew part of the measure. By a quarter to six calculation was at an end, and those of the crowd of strangers, Christian and Jew—the latter very largely represented—who cared only for the result, and did not desire to hear speeches, especially as it was whispered that, as usual with him on this question, Lord Derby did not mean to speak, went away or stayed, as suited their pleasure. No one had a doubt about the end, and only hoped that it would not be too long in coming; for assuredly, looking to the class of Peers who were likely to present themselves, there was no prospect of any particular enjoyment of that entertainment which has rendered the construction of Strangers' Galleries a side-wind institution of Parliament. Certainly the feature of the evening was Lord Lyndhurst. It is perfectly marvellous to see that aged man, actually lifted on to his legs, but no sooner there than he is combating in clear language and with logical force, scarcely deteriorated by repetition, arguments, the greatest part of which he has not heard, for his defective hearing is very palpable. How he managed to make two such speeches as he did on this occasion is past wonderment.

There were two first appearances in the Upper House on this occasion, that of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and that of the Duke of Rutland. The former noble Lord did not do anything very striking, but he was observed curiously, as the famous diplomatic mesmeriser of the Sultan. As to the Duke of Rutland, except that there is about him a little of that which may be called the potentiality of the peerage, one did not see that he gave one any sufficient reason to suppose that he is likely to rise above the level of that Marquis of Granby with whom we used to be familiar in the Lower House.

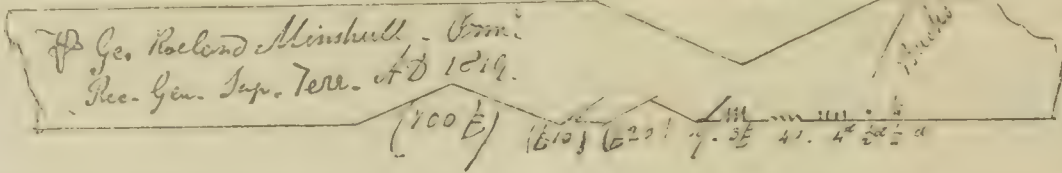
## CURIOSITIES OF THE EXCHEQUER.

ROUTINE, as we all know, makes a desperate fight for its existence in every Government department. A formality once introduced, a mode of procedure once adopted, will resist from generation to generation every attempt at removal long after it has become not only useless but obstructive. For centuries, indeed, multitudes of processes and instruments for transacting what was called public business lingered on in various public offices, though altogether superseded in actual practice by an apparatus better adapted to the increased work and the advanced civilisation of the time. From sheer necessity a modern system had been introduced, otherwise the department must have come to a standstill; but the old one was not on that account abandoned. The two systems operated together side by side—one for work and the other from tradition—every manipulation being performed with as much solemnity as if there had been any use in them, and employing, moreover, in this species of make-believe business, a whole army of highly-paid functionaries. Thus the public offices were filled with absolute forms and antiquated functions which enchanted the archaeologist, but were grievous to the soul of Joseph Hume.

Among the departments where these traditional observances were most obstinately retained was the Exchequer. The very name has

been derived—somewhat questionably, indeed—from the "chequered" cloth which covered the table whereon money was paid down, and whose reticulations assisted an illiterate generation in adjusting their accounts. But, however this may be, the forms by which accounts were kept in the Exchequer, and receipts given for moneys paid by "the King's debtors" in those days, when few persons knew how to write and cipher, and "double entry" was unknown, were strictly observed down to a period scarcely twenty years ago. Of course a system of regular books was also organised, and written receipts given as in any other large business establishment. Yet the rude wooden "tallies" that were prepared as quittances for payment, and stowed away in the Exchequer as entries of receipt, were still maintained in their sham employment until finally abolished by an Act passed in 1831. The officials who superintended, or were supposed to superintend, the operation of cutting, delivering, and keeping the tallies were paid by fees on all receipts; and as the national revenue augmented their instruments became enormous. A "Tallier," or, as the name became latterly, "Teller," of the Exchequer enjoyed at last an income from his sinecure office of more than £30,000 per annum. It is constantly cited as a miracle of official honesty and disinterestedness that the late Marquis Camden for many years returned into the Exchequer the greater part of this extravagant salary.

The tally was a slip of willow-wood, cut to a length proportioned to



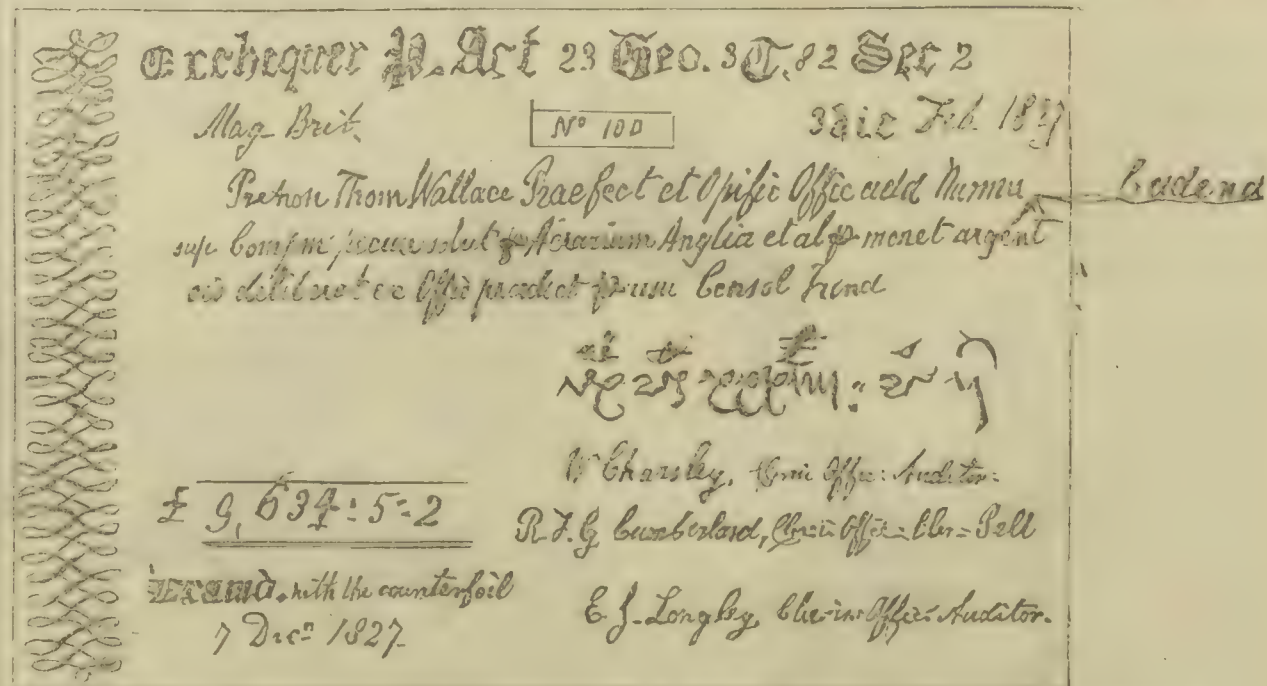
EXCHEQUER TALLY DELIVERED TO G. R. MINSHULL, ESQ., ON PAYMENT OF £1133 14s. 4½d. INTO THE EXCHEQUER FOR LAND-TAX COLLECTED IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE IN 1819.

the magnitude of the pecuniary transaction it was intended to record. Its indications were rendered by notches, which signified various sums in progressive order, according to their size and shape.

When fabricated the instrument assumed a form as in the accompanying specimen:—As will be seen from the Engraving, a large notch of an inch and a half in width signified £1000; a smaller notch, one inch in width, signified £100; one of half-an-inch signified £20; a notch in the wood slanting to the right signified £10 (in combination this notch was placed before the £20 notch); small notches signified £1 each; a cut sloping to the right signified 10s. (in combination placed before the £1 marks); slight indentations, or jags, in the wood signified shillings; strokes with ink on tally signified pence; a round hole, or dot, signified a halfpenny; a farthing was written in figures.

When split in two lengthwise across the notches each section of the tally, of course, corresponded exactly. One half was then delivered

to the party paying money, as a receipt, and the other kept by the officers of the department, as a check or record of the transaction. On neither side was the slightest value attached to the tally; but, down to 1831 no payment could be made into the Exchequer without summoning the officers of the Tally, who gravely notched and split the willow wand, and handed over the Exchequer half to be placed in careful custody. The absurdity came to an end in that year; but, by way of farewell performance, is reported to have burnt down the Parliament House; at any rate the most probable theory suggested to explain the catastrophe was founded upon the assumption that certain furnace flues had become overheated by burning a lumbering mass of Exchequer tallies. Nor was the tally the only idle formality observed when payments were made into the Exchequer. Centuries ago the Royal moneys were actually received and kept in that department; but for a long while past the actual cash was lodged in the Bank



FACSIMILE OF AN EXCHEQUER ACCEPTANCE GIVEN TO LORD WALLACE, MASTER OF THE MINT, AS A VOUCHER FOR PAYMENT OF £9634 5s. 2d. INTO THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER.

of England, where it was more safely guarded, and more conveniently administered. Nevertheless, every sum received on Exchequer account was still nominally brought to the Exchequer office; and for that purpose a Bank clerk regularly attended every day with a bundle of canceled notes, which were solemnly counted over and checked, and deposited as a precious trust in a massive iron chest secured with three keys, each in the custody of different officers.

The tally in course of time failed to satisfy the payers of money to Exchequer account, and a written quittance became necessary. This also in its turn grew obsolete in form and language, but was in like manner preserved in all its antique unintelligibility until the Act of 1831. The subjoined figure is a facsimile of the written Exchequer quittance employed when the Committee of 1831 undertook their investigation into the mode of keeping the public accounts, and reproduced in their report.

Another formality and phrase employed in the Exchequer business has also been extinguished lately. The collectors and receivers, charged with the receipt of public moneys from the taxpayers, were required to find securities for their honesty. These security bonds

were valid only for a year, and, therefore, annually renewed, to the great profit of the law and other officers of the Crown. When each collector had duly settled his account, and paid in all the proper moneys into the Exchequer, for any year, he received back his bond, signifying a discharge from all further liability, and this was called getting his *quietus*. The practice and the term are now disused, but they evidently constituted the point of Hamlet's allusion:—

When he himself might his quietus make  
With a bare bodkin.

Among the curiosities of the Exchequer, the list of which we have far from exhausted, it may be mentioned that last year there were paid into its account the proceeds of a lottery prize, drawn in the reign of George II., but which had remained unclaimed for 102 years. The original amount of the prize was £490, to which in the course of a century there had been added £1190 8s. for interest. The sum of £1680 8s. was therefore handed over for the public service; but even now we have no doubt that if the purchaser of the ticket, warned by this announcement of the fact, can come forward and prove his claim, the money will be honourably refunded to him from the Exchequer.



CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, March 13, 1858.

SINCE my last the Emperor's reply to Pehkwei's despatch has been received, and it appears that his displeasure has fallen heavily upon Yeh.

Pehkwei has represented the conduct of the Viceroy in such a light that, whilst it exculpates himself from all responsibility or blame of the disastrous turn for the Imperial interest which affairs at Canton have taken, puts the unfortunate Viceroy more in the wrong than most people had supposed. Pehkwei evidently declares that Yeh, from the first, would take no counsel with his two immediate subordinates, nor share with them the responsibility of the measures which he adopted and maintained to the last in reference to the quarrel with the foreigners, but chose to think and act alone. Whether it be really the case or not, such are the representations of Pehkwei. But as the Chinese official character, from all we have as yet learned of it, is little disposed to stand by the fallen fortunes of a superior, and from whom the light of Imperial favour must of consequence be withdrawn, it is just possible that the crafty subordinate may have chosen to vindicate himself at the expense of his superior; but, be this as it may, it is clear that a profound sensation has been at length produced in the Imperial Council, and that the Emperor is wroth with his delegate.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Muhkitenar and Pehkwei, in a joint memorial forwarded by express, have reported to us that the barbarians have rushed into their provincial city, &c. &c. &c.

Holding the office of Imperial Commissioner for the Direction of the Affairs of the Barbarians, Yeh Mingchin ought to have devised means to keep in check the said barbarians, if their demands were indeed so unreasonable and extravagant that they could not be granted; also he ought to have conferred with the Commandant, the Governor, and other officers of the city, so that measures for controlling them might have been seasonably adopted.

But, while the said barbarians did twice address communications to the Commandant (Tartar General), the Governor (Pehkwei), and the Major-General of Canton, the said Governor-General Yeh Mingchin never once associated them with himself in council or in action; nay, many things that were contained in the communications (from the barbarians) he kept secret and would not divulge. Thus, day after day for a long time he dallied with and put off the barbarians, till, excited by wrath, they suddenly entered the provincial city.

So very self-sufficient and obstinate was he, perverse and reckless, utterly disregarding the duties of his high commission.

Let Yeh Mingchin, therefore, be immediately degraded from his office. To the other provincial officers of Canton—Muhkitenar, the Commandant; Pehkwei, the Governor; Chawneke and Charangling, Major-Generals; Hanyki, the Commissioner of Customs; Kiang Kwolin, the Commissioner of Finance; and Chaw Wising, the Commissioner of Justice, though all more or less guilty of a dereliction of their duties in affording protection to the city, yet inasmuch as they were not in the council of said Governor-General, some indulgence may be shown therefore to all of these let our favour be shown, and instead of dealing with them rigorously, according to the full measure of their guilt, as they have requested, let them be delivered over to the Board of Punishment. This is from the Emperor.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Let the Governor-Generalship of Kwangtung and Kwangsi be given to Kwan Isungnan, and let him proceed express to perform the duties of that station; also, let him receive and hold the seals of Imperial Commissioner that so he may manage the affairs of the barbarians.

Until he shall have reached and entered on the duties of that station, let whatever appertains to the office of the Imperial Commissioner and to that of the Governor-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi be taken charge of by Pehkwei; and let the office of Governor of Kwangtung be temporary filled by Kiang Kwolin. This is from the Emperor.

Dated, 12th moon, 14th day (Jan. 25th, 1858).

Shanghai, it appears, will for the future occupy a more conspicuous position in the present state of political affairs than it has done hitherto. Last Sunday Mr. Oliphant and Viscount G. de Cantades, Attachés of the joint Embassy of the two belligerent Powers, arrived there, bearers of a letter for transmission to the Emperor of China. It seems that the channel through which this important message is to be sent is the Governor-General of that province, Chekeang. After having given a preliminary intimation to the authorities of Shanghai of their intention to proceed to the provincial capital, Soochow, the two Attachés of the respective Embassies, accompanied by the Consuls of England and France, and also by the Consular Agent of America, left Shanghai on the afternoon of Wednesday, and proceeded up the river on their way to Soochow.

Pehkwei was officially installed last Monday, on which day a grand turn-out and procession took place. His appointment appears to give general satisfaction.

The Earl of Elgin proceeded north, per steamer *Furious*, on the 3rd inst., intending to visit all the ports in his way up. It is known to be the intention of the four Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, United States, and Russia to meet shortly at Shanghai in conference. Baron Gros is at Hong-Kong, and will proceed there in a few days. The United States' Minister is at Manila with three large war steamers.

The *Highflyer* has gone to Shanghai to relieve the *Pique*.

The weather for the last fortnight has been dreadful. It began with thunder, lightning, and cataraacts of rain, and, with the exception of last Saturday, it has either been drizzling or raining heavily with scarcely any intermission. It has sadly interfered with my sketching projects.

Tranquillity and order reign in Canton, though thousands of starving poor continue to be fed daily by the bounty of the foreign merchants. The city is beginning to assume a more animated appearance, the "chops," lorches, &c., are already filling the river. The peaceful merchant steamer now floats where the gunboat a few weeks back was master. This morning there were five merchant steamers in the river at once; but first and foremost is the comfortable *Williamette*, a San Francisco steamer, with its tiers of decks and large saloon, fitted up in the most elegant manner: she is decidedly the best river boat we ever saw. Honan, opposite Canton, which was the first point whence the marines and blue-jackets embarked on the eventful morning of the 28th December, is now (that is the packhouses are) in possession of the merchants, both native and foreign. And you still see such signs as "Commissariat Stores," "Royal Marine Artillery," peering through a coat of paint. The great grumble at present is about the difficulty of obtaining passes, though what earthly reason there can be for preventing respectable people going into the city I can't tell.

The mandarins appear not to have lost one jot of their cruelty. Only last Wednesday a woman was tortured in the most frightful manner, and then killed! And this while we are occupying the city! In the name of humanity, such diabolical proceedings ought to be put a stop to, at once. It seems the woman had poisoned her husband; but, allowing that to be the case, why not have beheaded her? It seems that nothing will eradicate their love of cruelty.

The "braves" have not given in yet. There was an attack on a picnic party, about thirty strong lately, but no accidents. The party were going to White Cloud Mountain, and were warned not to proceed: they went on notwithstanding, but had to make the best of their way back.

As the *Fei-ma* steamer is just going down, I must close.

[Some Sketches, by our Special Artist, sent with this letter will be engraved in future numbers.]

CHESS.

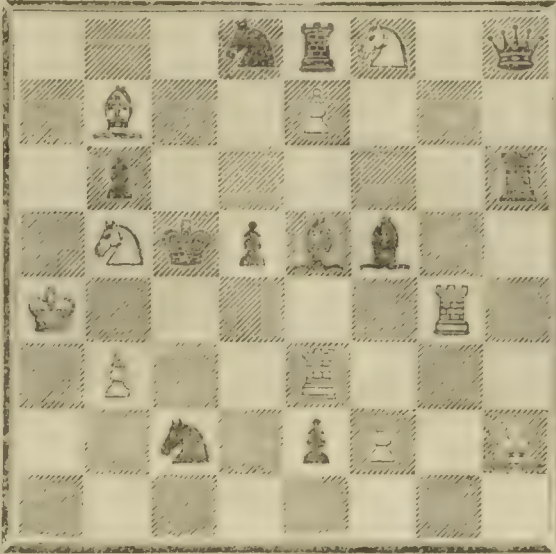
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. D., of Bridport, will, perhaps, be good enough to forward another copy of his last two Problems. The former has been mislaid.  
J. M., of Wetherburn.—We have no information whatever on the subject.  
I. B. HAYON.—It is altogether wrong. See the solution in our Number for April 17.  
H. D. W.—We are in daily expectation of receiving some games played between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Worrall, in which the former gives the odds of the Knight; Mr. W. being at this time in New Orleans.  
D. W. F., New York.—Still no tidings of the games and problems! Their miscarriage—if they have miscarried—will be regretted, because it's chess community, in default of the appearance of the Congress Book, are becoming impatient to see something more of the play at your tourney.  
A. H. Halifax.—The increase of the Chess and periodicals devoted to the game in America is the very natural result of Mr. Morphy's great success as a player; but what is the advantage which has given a stimulus to chess in this of all other times? Besides a host of games and problems let us have from the chief presidency, we have also started this week by receiving a selection of original problems which have recently appeared in a paper published in London.  
E. B. BRISTOL, Pittfield, U.S.—The first position is a fine one, ingenious, and well constructed; but, unfortunately, on the second move it admits of another trial of play, which equally leads to mate on the fourth move. You can probably obviate this defect by a trifling alteration. The other problem, though clever, is too easy, unless for very young players.  
I. B. K.—Too obvious.  
E. GILBERT.—No. 1 is not very skillfully composed. No. 2 shall be inserted.  
J. H. D., CHIEF TOWN, CALIFORNIA.—The outline of the regulations laid down by the committee of management for organizing a Chess tournament in California reached us too late for notice this week.  
MARSHAL.—The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is three guineas for town, and one guinea for country, members.

PROBLEM No. 741.

By R. W. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 740.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes P	Kt checks, or (a)	play K to K B 7th, and mate next move with the Bishop.	
2. K takes Kt	K takes R to Q	3. R to K B 4th	K moves
	B 2nd	4. R mates	
(If he take the other Rook, White must		3. R to K 6th (double	K takes R
(a) 1.	Kt takes Kt	check)	
2. B to K B 4th	K takes P	4. B to K B 5th	Mate.
(If Kt to Q 2nd, then follows 4. K to K 6th (double ch), and R to Q 6th—mate.)			

\* \* \* The Solution of the American Prize Problem we reserve.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

A Couple of well-contested Games between the Two Best Players of Manchester.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. Kipping).	BLACK (Mr. Pindar).	WHITE (Mr. Kipping).	BLACK (Mr. Pindar).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. K R to K 2nd	K R to Q sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	24. P to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. P to K B 4th	R to Q B 5th
4. Kt takes P	P to Q 4th	26. P to K 3rd	B to K R 4th
5. P takes P	Q takes P	27. R to K sq	P to K B 3rd
6. Q Kt to B 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th	28. Kt to K 6th	K R to Q B sq
7. Q to K 2nd (ch)	Kt to K 2nd	29. R to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
8. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to R 3rd	30. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd
9. B to Q 2nd	Q to K 3rd	31. Q to Q 2nd	K to B 2nd
10. P to Q R 3rd	R takes Kt	32. P to K R 3rd	K R to Q B 2nd
11. B takes B	Castles	33. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q B sq
12. Castles	K Kt to Q 4th	34. P to K B 5th	Q to R 4th
13. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	35. Kt to K 6th	R to K 2nd
14. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K sq	36. R takes R	K to B sq
15. B takes Kt	P takes B	37. R to K 3rd (ch)	K to B sq
16. K takes P	B takes B	38. Q to K 2nd	Q to Kt 4th
17. Q takes Kt	B to Q Kt 2nd	39. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
18. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q B sq	40. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
19. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 5th	41. R to K sq	K to Kt sq
20. K to Q 2nd	B to K 5th	42. Q to K 5th	Q to B 3rd
21. R to K sq	B to K Kt 3rd		

Mate in three moves.

(K Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Pindar).	BLACK (Mr. Kipping).	WHITE (Mr. Pindar).	BLACK (Mr. Kipping).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. Kt to R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
2. K to K B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	30. K Kt to B 4th (ch)	K to B 2nd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	31. Q Kt takes P	R to Q B sq
4. Q to Q R 4th	Q to Q 3rd	32. Q Kt to K 6th	P to K 6th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	33. Q R to Q B sq	P takes P (ch)
6. P takes P	Q takes P	34. K takes P	Kt to Q R 6th
7. Castles	B to Q 3rd	35. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K Kt 2nd
8. R to Kt sq	K Kt to K 2nd	36. P to K Kt 5th	Kt takes Kt
9. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th	37. P to K Kt 6th	K to Kt 2nd
10. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K B 4th	(ch)	
11. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q R 4th	38. R takes Kt	K R to his sq
12. B takes Q	B takes Q	39. Kt to R 5th (ch)	K moves
13. B to K B 7th (ch)	K to K B sq	40. Q R to K Kt sq	B to K Kt 2nd
14. B to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	41. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
15. B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd	42. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
16. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to K B 2nd	43. R to K 7th (ch)	K moves
17. Kt to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	44. R takes Q Kt P	Kt to Q B 7th
18. B to K R 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd	45. P to K Kt 7th	K R to K Kt sq
19. Kt to K 2nd	B to K sq	46. R to K Kt 6th	K to B 4th
20. B takes B	Q R takes B	(ch)	
21. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th	47. R to Q 6th	P to R 3rd
22. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 4th	48. P to Q 4th	Q R to K sq
23. P to Q B 5th	B to his sq	49. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
24. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K R to K R 2nd	50. P to Q B 7th	Kt takes Kt P
25. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd	51. P to Q B 7th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
26. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 5th	52. K to Kt sq	R to K 5th (ch)
27. B takes P	P takes B	53. R covers	Resigns
28. K Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt 4th		

NEW CHESS CLUB AT ROCHESTER.—A Chess Club has lately been established at Rochester, under very promising auspices; affording as it does a rallying-point for all the players and would-be players of that place at once. Rochester, Clatham, Brompton, and Strood. It can hardly be doubted that such an opportunity of assembling together for the acquirement and practice of the game will not be thrown away upon the intelligent inhabitants of these towns; indeed, already we are informed the new club presents a respectable array of members, among whom are two or three amateurs whose skill would do credit to any club in the country.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S VOYAGE.—Sir Roderick Murchison has received letters from Dr. Livingstone, the latest date being Sierra Leone, March 30. The party were to sail that day for the Cape. The voyage of the *Parti* had been a very favourable one; and of his companions the Doctor says, "I am very thankful to have such a lot. There seem to be none of the unfortunates' persuasion among them. Some may they continue so! Livingstone has been in positions hitherto, and I trust we shall have the Doctor's own account of his journey to Sierra Leone. Dr. Livingstone was in Sierra Leone for nearly a year, during the last ten years than previously, when he was in the service of the Cape Colony, and accomplished by the present Governor, Colonel Hall.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the forthcoming annual festival of the Printers' Pension Society, which is fixed to take place at the London Tavern on the 25th inst.

The National School Choral Festival will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday next: the orchestra will consist of nearly 5000 voices.

A census of the island of Tahiti has just been made. The population was found to be nearly 6000 souls. The births had outnumbered the deaths during the past year.

The Lymington branch of the Dorchester Railway will be opened during this month.

The Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, youngest son of the Premier, has just entered the Army as Ensign in the Grenadier Guards.

The Government emigrant ship *Fitz-James* 1307 tons, Captain M. J. Hamilton, sailed from Plymouth on Friday, the 23rd ult., for Sydney, New South Wales, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Osborne Johnson, with 456 emigrants.

A decree for the liberation of 30,000 slaves in Dutch Surinam is said to have reached that island.

The money expended in barracks in the United Kingdom in 1854-5 was £118,000; in 1855-6, £215,000; and in 1856-7, £208,000. For repairs there were expended in the three years the sums of £144,000, £160,000, and £222,000 respectively.

The Treasury, in reply to a memorial from Manchester, have declined to issue five-shilling gold pieces, on the ground of the probable deterioration of the coins.

The congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Pancras, last week, presented to their late pastor, the Rev. D. Laing, a tribute of affection, consisting of two silver figures of Faith and Hope, each with appropriate emblems, and beautifully elaborated.

Twenty-two vessels were captured by English cruisers during the last twelve months for being engaged in the slave trade. All but one were American, and the larger number belonged to New York, Boston, and New Orleans.

The night trains running between New York and Philadelphia are now lighted by gas. Every car is fitted with a cylinder containing gas, forced on from the street main in sufficient quantities for the trip of about four hours.

From a return issued on Monday it appears that there are in England 46 reformatory schools (41 Protestant and five Catholic). In Scotland there are 22. The English schools accommodate 2820 boys and girls, and the Scotch 2121. In England the number of inmates is 2256; in Scotland, 813.

A late return shows that 109,660 persons are employed on the railways in the United Kingdom, exclusive of the lines not yet finished.

The Prussian authorities are recommending all Prussian emigrants to choose Canada in preference to all other countries.

Experience has shown in Egypt, on the line from Alexandria to Cairo, that the greatest profit is made from the fares of the fellahs—small peasant proprietors—who travel in numbers, and with a frequency truly surprising.

In 1834-35 India sent to England 38,000,000 lb. of cotton: in 1855-56, 170,000,000 lb.; and, if we add to this the quantities sent to other countries, the total amounts to 227,000,000 lb.

Agar, who played so prominent a part in the trial of the parties concerned in the great gold robbery on the South-Eastern Railway, is working as a convict at Fremantle, Western Australia.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, last week, was 1146, of which 163 were new cases.

The Hon. George Byng, M.P., will, on Tuesday next, move a resolution in the House of Commons for the purpose of obtaining a Royal Commission as to the metropolitan tolls, the same as granted for Ireland, and through which the Dublin toll-gates have been removed.

A French despatch says:—"A note of the Porte reproaches the Viceroy of Egypt for having written a letter favourable to the piercing the Isthmus of Suez, and orders him to take no further steps in the matter."

Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed on Wednesday next by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall.

Her Majesty has appointed Arthur Palliser, Esq., to be one of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain Thomas Robert McCoy, resigned.

Upwards of sixty young men from the town and neighbourhood of Witney, apparently from the age of sixteen to twenty-one, left Oxford on Friday morning for Birkenhead, to embark on board the *Aurora*, bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

Some serious derangements have just been discovered in the public accounts at Jersey.

The *Moniteur* says that the statement of the *Indépendance Belge* that France is adding greatly to her naval armaments is false. No change has been made in the provisions of the Budget for 1859-59.

The Elder Brethren of the Trinity House have voted an additional donation of £50 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution. Few bodies are more capable than the Elder Brethren of knowing and appreciating the valuable and constant services of the life-boats of the National Life-boat Society in rescuing shipwrecked persons on the coast.

The late Mr. R. Horsman Solly has bequeathed to the Society of Arts the sum of £100.

The Bishop of London has consented to preach on the occasion of a choral festival to be held in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, the 10th of June, in aid of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 1,197,689 lb., which is an increase of 364,392 lb., compared with the previous statement.

Delegates from the Prussian railways are about to meet in Paris, with representatives of the French and Belgian lines, so as to settle on terms and facilities for conducting their through-goods traffic.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 5221; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4842. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 1392; one students' evening, Wednesday, 183. Total, 11,643.

The clipper-ship *Lincolnshire*, Captain Roe, dropped down the Thames on Saturday last, with a full cargo and 130 passengers, bound for Melbourne.

The following territories in India have been added to the British Crown since May, 1851:—Pegu, 32,280 square miles; from Meer Ali Moored, 5412; from Toola Itam Senaputtee, 2160; Odeipore, 2306; Nagpore, 76,432; Jhansi, 2532; Boodawal (extent not known); Oude, 25,000.

The *William and Ann*, the vessel which conveyed General Wolfe to Quebec, and which was lately lying at Newport, has been lost in the Mediterranean.

On Sunday the 100th anniversary sermon in aid of the funds of the Magdalen Charity was preached in the chapel of the Hospital, in the Blackfriars-road, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester; and at the close of the sermon a liberal collection was made.

In their monthly export coal list, just published, Messrs. W. and H. Laird state that the total exports during March last were 417,463 tons, being a decrease as compared with March, 1857, of 37,465 tons. The total exports from January to March, 1858 (inclusive), were 1,079,060 tons.

At Martinique the Governor has suppressed the *Antilles* newspaper for having republished from the journal *Le Nord* a letter indicating the French scheme of African colonisation.

The *Falkirk Herald* reports the death of a veteran—David Richardson, of the 21st Scotch Fusiliers—"who had the honour of teaching Sir Colin Campbell the use of the sword."

The largest and purest gold nugget yet discovered will be exhibited to public view at the Crystal Palace, commencing on Saturday (to-day). It weighs 1743 ozs. 8 pennyweights, and is valued at £7500.

The inauguration of the railway from Darmstadt to Mentz is to take place on the 9th June, the anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

The Queen has approved of Don Antonio Mathé as Consul at Belize for the Republic of Salvador; and of Mr. Nathaniel Solomon as Consul at St. Helena for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The restrictions upon the exportation of corn from all parts of the Regency of Tripoli have been removed.

Mr. Glover was on Tuesday, in pursuance of an order from the Home Office, removed from Newgate to the Queen's Prison.

As the men of the French ship the *Suffren* were, on the 21st ult., firing at a target, a cannon burst, killing ten men and wounding fifteen others.



## T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



ELEPHANT CAMP, RANEEGUNGE.

## ELEPHANT-WASHING.

THE accompanying Sketch was taken at the village of Chorparun, a halting-place in the Benares road. A large natural tank of water, formed by the rains, was contiguous to the village.

The elephant is quite at home in the water. Sinking his huge body below the surface until nothing is seen of him but a few inches of his proboscis, elevated to supply him with air, he flounders to and fro and revels in the cool element.

Sometimes, filling his trunk with water, he will spout it with great violence in the direction of a fellow-monster bather. This sally is returned with interest, and it is not uncommon to see the sport prosecuted so vigorously that the beholder is left in some doubt as to whether it really is all play, or whether the joke has not been carried so far that one or the other is betrayed into rather more temper than a mere frolic would seem to justify.

There is, however, usually the best understanding between these animals and their keepers or drivers, who can at any point put a stop to the fun when it interferes with the more serious business of washing. This operation is performed with the hand on parts easily reached, and on more distant portions by means of a broom of strong rushes bound tightly together. The washing being over, the elephant places his trunk so as to form an incline, up which the driver adroitly ascends. On leaving, the animal usually draws up a trunk full of water, with which he amuses himself, occasionally giving the driver a shower-bath as they proceed to the camping-ground.

## RANEEGUNGE.

FIFTY years ago coal was discovered by an Englishman in a dense forest one hundred and twenty-three miles north-west of Calcutta.

The nearest inhabited spot to the discovery was a miserable hamlet, tenanted mostly by wild men, and named Raneeunge. Sportsmen used to repair from Calcutta to Raneeunge for the purpose of shooting tigers which harboured in the forests covering the coal-fields. A shaft was soon sunk through the soil, good coal was reached, raised to the surface, and brought to Calcutta in a small boat floated down the River Damoodah during the rainy season. Other shafts were quickly sunk, the coal proving of a good quality. The native miners, not liking to use the coal or to cook their food with it, fearing the demons of the jungle, consumed the trees in the forest: their English masters also made large inroads upon the forest by building boats and carts, in hewing out beams and rafters for their houses, and by using the wood in every kind of manner for every kind of work, until not a tree, not a stick, nor a bush of the forest remained; and in this state may Raneeunge at this day be seen. Utterly denuded of trees, the country presents a bare, barren, undulating surface, but abounding below with hidden wealth of coal.



ELEPHANT-WASHING.



where the beds are from eleven to twenty-two feet in thickness. The mineral wealth of Raneegunge, and the increasing demand for coal, induced the East India Railway Company to extend a line of railway to the pit's mouth, whence Calcutta, her steamers, forges, gas-houses, and workshops are supplied with coal. Little did Government, when sanctioning this line, ever dream how soon it would be used for a purpose for which it was not designed, and how that line of only one hundred and twenty-three miles in length would largely assist in crushing the base and cruel rebellion. By this route our gallant soldiers, fresh from their native shores, were conveyed by thousands from Calcutta to Raneegunge, or through the morasses and over the deep, damp ground of the alluvial delta of Bengal—placing them at once on a dry and high land, in comfortable tents, and with plenty of food at hand.

At Raneegunge may be seen thousands of carts, all ready for a start at any given moment; lines of elephants standing at their pickets, and counted by hundreds; horses, ponies, food, stores, and clothes—all are found at Raneegunge in abundance. Every precaution that could be taken to ensure the comfort of the soldiers, not only at Raneegunge, but along the whole length of the great trunk road leading to Allahabad, has been done; and the soldiers themselves declare they have never been so much cared for as they have been between Calcutta and Allahabad.

Amongst the elephants at Raneegunge, one, by name Rajah Purnaud, a full-grown male, was chained up by himself, being "must," or mad; he formerly killed several men when in this state; consequently he was not to be trusted. Upon any one approaching him he would shake his chains in anger and endeavour to slip them off. Dreadful would have been the consequences had he got loose. A few days before sketching Rajah Purnaud, a mad elephant had killed his driver's wife, in the presence of numerous spectators, who were powerless to assist the poor woman, but who subsequently riddled the elephant's body with bullets; he also was chained up by himself in another part of the elephant camp, very sore from the bullet wounds.

#### "KING LEAR" AT THE PRINCESS'.

We this week give an illustration from Mr. Kean's revival of "King Lear," from which a general notion may be derived of the archaeological embellishments which the manager's antiquarian knowledge has brought to bear on the performance. The reader who has perused our account of the reproduction will at once recognise the picture as the interior of the British Monarch's regal hall, with which the second scene of the first act opens. It will readily suggest to him the barbarian splendour which belongs to the stage arrangement, with all its scenic appliances and local colour.

All the accessories denote an important State occasion. The overfond King and his three daughters are grouped on and about the throne, which the former designs to transfer into the keeping of the latter. The chamber is filled with the officers of the Court, with the Dukes and nobles of the realm, and with the suitors for the hands of the three Princesses. The trophies of the battle and the chase ornament the walls; and all has an air of grandeur, rude but magnificent.



THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN GOATSUCKERS (PODARGUS CUVIERI), AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

It is the cheerful opening to the most tragic of actions that ever engaged the mind of a poet, and called upon the utmost exertions of the imagination to develop its terrors and express its pathos. Who but in this must admire Shakespeare's art, providing from the beginning for the change of fortune, and exciting interest by means of the mutability of events? The entire tragedy is indeed conducted with exquisite skill; but it is the skill of a master, and requires a correspondent amount of critical experience to appreciate.

The revival of this sublime tragedy in a form so magnificent is a great event; and we are happy to learn that the public respond to the appeal made to their good taste by the management.

#### THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN GOATSUCKERS.

THE Bird Room in the Zoological Society's Gardens was formerly inhabited by parrots only, brilliant in colour, but noisy beyond all bearing. They still occupy the largest portion of it, as will be readily supposed when we state that upwards of seventy species of macaws, cockatoos, parakeets, and parrots are assembled there. On the south side of the room, however, have recently been placed some large cages, containing choice specimens of other families, which are all strange and interesting, and well worth a visit. The first we propose to notice are the Australian Goatsuckers, which form the subject of our present illustration.

Cuvier's Podargus is an inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land, which, says Mr. Gould, in his great work on the birds of Australia, "if not its exclusive habitat, is certainly its great stronghold, it being there very numerous, as evidenced by the frequency with which I encountered it during my rambles in the woods; and its distribution over the island is so general that to particularise localities in which it may be found is quite unnecessary, it being equally abundant near the coast as well as in the interior. I observed it both among the thick branches of the Casuarine and on the dead limbs of the Eucalypti: it appeared, however, to evince a greater partiality for the latter, which it closely resembles in colour, and, from the position in which it rests, looks so like a part of the branch itself as frequently to elude detection: it is generally seen in pairs sitting near each other, and frequently on the same branch. Like the other members of the genus, this bird feeds almost exclusively on insects, of which Coleoptera form a great part. It is strictly nocturnal in its habits; and, although not so active as the true Caprimulgi, displays considerable alertness in the capture of its food, presenting a striking contrast to its inertness in the daytime, when it is so drowsy that it can scarcely be aroused from its slumbers, that portion of its existence being passed in a sitting posture across a dead branch, perfectly motionless, and with the bill pointing upwards; it never flies by day unless roused from the branch on which it is sitting, and this is not easily effected, as neither the discharge of a gun nor any other noise will cause it to take wing. It is frequently captured, and kept in captivity, where it excites attention more from the sluggishness of its nature and the singular position it assumes than from any other cause. Raw meat forms a suitable substitute for its natural food. In captivity it will pass the entire day in sleep on the back of a chair, or any other piece of furniture on which it can perch. Like the owl, it is considered by some a bird of ill omen, principally from the extraordinary sound of its hoarse, unearthly cry, which resembles the words 'more pork.' It not only approaches the immediate vicinity of the houses, but emits this sound while perched in their verandahs and on the buildings themselves, and it is often to be seen perched on the tombstones of the churchyard."

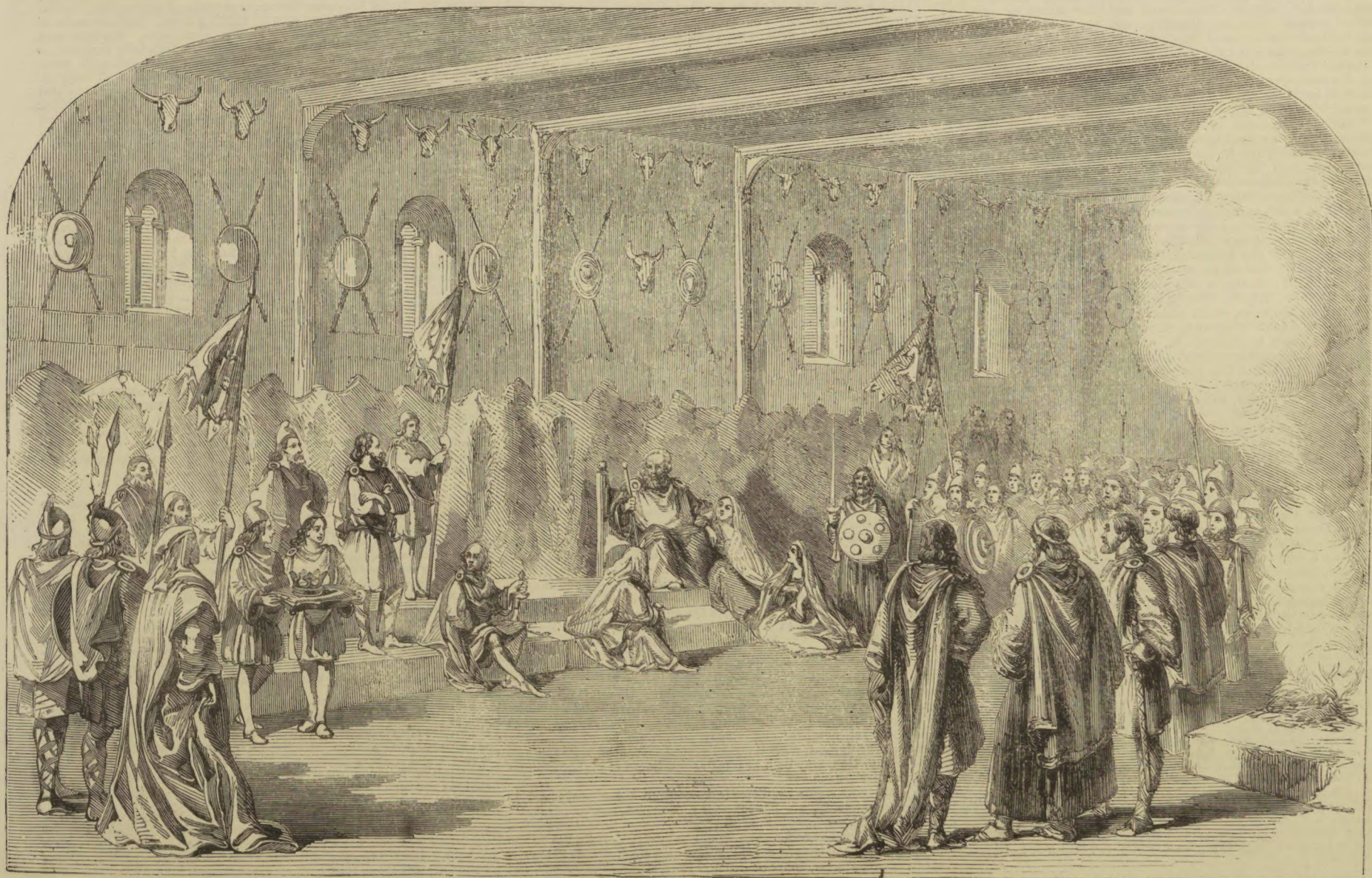
#### OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

MAY.

COWPER must unquestionably have had a prophetic vision of modern yachting in his mind's eye when he wrote the following lines:—

Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float  
Upon the wanton breeze. Strew the deck  
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,  
That no rude savour maritime invade  
The nose of nice nobility;—

for certainly the refinement to which yachting has been brought quite comes up to the above-quoted ideas, and the luxuries which now await the landsman who braves the terrors of the deep in a well-appointed vessel cannot be surpassed on shore. No longer is one obliged to associate junk and weavily biscuits with a cruise at sea;



SCENE FROM "KING LEAR" AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE: ACT I, SCENE 2.



no longer is one called to "rough it" upon salt provisions, as the young Guardsman is said to have done upon "beefsteaks and port;" no longer is one compelled to prick for a soft plank, as the middies were wont to do; for in these days downy pillows, soft couches, chintz furniture, easy-chairs, and spring cushions, form the *meubles*, or, as Jack Tar calls them, the "moveables," of the cabin; and turbot, venison, grouse, champagne, claret, hock, burgundy, *ponche à la Romaine*, fruit, ices, and liqueurs, are most liberally dispensed by the steward.

Such reflections must come across the mind of every rational being who is fortunate enough to have a friend's yacht at his disposal, or who receives an invitation to pass a few days on board. But here, having alluded to the luxuries of yachting, I cannot refrain from adding a few words upon its real national importance in a maritime point of view; nor can I refrain from expressing my admiration at the spirit manifested by many of the leading nobility of the British empire in supporting an institution which, while it at once affords a favourite amusement, is attended with the most solid advantage to the country at large, by educating and keeping in employment men who, at a moment's notice, are not alone competent to enter our Navy, if occasion called for it, but who would prove an ornament to their profession. Yachting may now be said to have commenced; for the members of the Royal Squadron are gathering together at Cowes; the opening trip of the Royal Thames is advertised; and at Lymington, Poole, Gosport, Cowes, and Southampton, the note of preparation is heard in every shipwright's yard; men may be seen, in every direction, removing stores, scraping spars, painting bulwarks, polishing brass guns, scrubbing decks, bending sails, and cleaning the copper bottoms from the dirt they have accumulated during the winter.

Many have described the charms of yachting, and to my mind there is not a more brilliant sight to be seen in the world than Cowes on a fine summer's day. If I wished to show a foreigner the wonders of our country, they would be Hyde Park during the London season, with its splendid equipages and magnificent turn-out of equestrians; Ascot races on the Cup day; and Cowes regatta. What can exceed the beauty of the scene as you approach the harbour of the latter place? A fleet of schooners and cutters attract your attention, many of whom, scorning to "live at home at ease," court in foreign climes "the dangers of the seas." A whole flotilla of other craft, of every description, are at their moorings off the Castle or in the river, while the rapidly-passing steam boats, with their gay streamers floating in the breeze, are flitting about like so many fireflies, burnished by the sun. A genuine Yankee merchantman is at anchor in the roads, with the star-spangled banner of America. Two Government revenue cutters, the terror of the modern "Will Watches," have taken temporary possession of the Admiralty buoys, while a Dover pilot-boat is beating to westward, looking out for the homeward bound. Some Spanish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish, Dutch, and Danish vessels, dressed in their gayest colours, are also snugly anchored, waiting for a favourable wind; the flags, banners, and standards of all nations are fluttering gaily in the winds, while the union-jack, that for years has "braved the battle and the breeze," floats proudly above them all.

Some one has remarked that there are few finer sights than a horse at full gallop and a vessel under sail; but to my idea nothing is more striking than seeing a well-manned cutter get under way. There is no noise, no hallooing, no confusion, no jostling; all is done in a most seamanlike manner; every thing is ship-shape: the eagle eye of the owner is watching every movement, ready to detect the slightest fault; the captain, worthy the command of such a craft, is doing his duty—as British sailors ever do theirs—coolly and firmly. Then, observe the neatness that prevails—"white is the glassy deck, without a stain"—mark the quickness with which the crew successively follow one another in an apparent race to the masthead while setting the huge mainsail, by riding down the main and peak halyards. See the graceful way with which the noble vessel bends to the breeze when the jibsheet is hauled aft and the mooring let go. Watch the speed which, as if by magic, is instantly gained as the buoyant vessel, yielding to the propelling power of the wind, shoots ahead, like an arrow from a bow! But, delightful as yachting is, like all sublunary pleasures, it has its drawbacks. In the first place, there is the difficulty of procuring a vessel exactly to your liking: some are too large, others too small; some are built entirely for sailing matches, others are as slow under canvas as sand-barges; and, even if you are fortunate enough to succeed in purchasing the right size and tonnage, there are many other points to look to which require a man to be very wary in his proceedings. Many yachts are advertised for sale that are in so unseaworthy a state, and so badly found in stores, that they would cost more than they are worth to make complete. A coat of paint to hide weepings, a few yards of gaudy chintz, a showy carpet, often cover defects which are not discovered until the bargain is complete. To illustrate the above remark I will recount what occurred to the writer of this when he first became possessor of a small cutter yacht of thirty tons, and for which he paid four hundred pounds. Well may I exclaim, with the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra, "Those were my salad days, when I was green!" Upon first going on board the *E/fin*, the blank perturbed countenance of the captain showed that something had gone wrong, and, upon inquiring the cause, I received the following reply:—"I fear it will be some days before we shall be fit for sea." "Days!" I replied; "why, what can have occurred?" "The upper pintle of the rudder is gone," he continued, "and the lower one, I think, struck the hawser of that man-of-war just come in. We shall have to put the vessel on the gridiron. The windlass, too, isn't safe to heave the anchor up with; two of the pawls are broken, and the bits are rotten." I groaned inwardly. My tormentor proceeded:—"Judging from the quantity of water that comes through the seams below, all about the windlass, I think more than one plank of a side on the deck must come up." "Well," replied I, making up my mind to appear unmoved about trifles, "let the rudder and windlass be at once looked to." "There are a few more repairs required," said the skipper. "What are they?" I rather petulantly inquired. "One of the cross-trees is in rather a bad state," he responded; "the mainstay is stranded in two places; foresail a good deal worn—not likely to stand a breeze; the blocks are somewhat too small for the ropes, which makes the difference of a man in the work; the bowsprit is sprung; the shrouds are in indifferent order; there's no lamp to the binnacle, no charts on board, and the stove in the galley is perfectly useless." Upon sending for a shipwright and sailmaker, I ascertained that the captain's fears about the state of the above defects were correct. The body of the windlass was rotten, two of the pawls were gone, and the other going; the hoops were deficient, the ends falling off, and the teeth broken in three places; the rudder required an outlay of seven pounds to render it serviceable; while, to my cost, I found that the standing running rigging and canvas were considerably the worse for wear and tear.

In order, then, to remedy some, if not all, of the above-mentioned drawbacks, I recommend any one about to purchase a yacht to get some practical man to overhaul it thoroughly. I should further advise him to have tons of water thrown upon the decks and over the skylights (unless he selects a rainy day for inspection), if he is not permitted, or if circumstances do not allow, of a fair trial in a seaway during a stiff breeze—an event that rarely can happen with yachts on sale, because of their being unrigged when laid up, and of the time and expense of attaining that end, to say nothing of the counteracting inclinations of the seller. If, however, the buyer insists, and agrees to pay for the trial—which in the long run will prove the most economical plan—and the seller refuses, it may fairly be suspected that there is what is vulgarly called "a screw loose somewhere;" just the same as if he declined to let the vessel be proved by a shipwright, or her bottom examined when dry.

**THE EAST INDIA DEBT.**—By a return to Parliament just issued we find that the public debt of India, which, on the 1st of May, 1854, stood at £35,463,483, had risen, on the 1st May, 1856, to £50,483,369, of which six millions and a half may be called floating liabilities. To this must be added six millions more of the loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, subscribed since August, 1856.

**LETTERS FROM JERUSALEM.** of the 20th of March, state that in the district of Mount Hebron disturbances still continued, and that reinforcements had been so called by the Governor. The monks of the monastery of Bethlehem had sent an address to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for some magnificent Gobelin tapestry which he had presented to them.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The fifty-fourth exhibition of the (Old) Society of Painters in Water Colours, which opened on Monday, fully sustains the well-earned reputation of the members and associate exhibitors, and the long-acknowledged pre-eminence of British art in this favourite and charming department. Most of the older members present themselves in full force and variety, whilst some of their more recent associates prove the justness of the selection in their favour by the life and character, and painstaking skill, successfully shown in their works. Landscape has long been specially associated with water-colour painting, and still maintains a pre-eminent influence over the pencils of this society; British landscape happily preponderating, in all its various phases, which include alike the mountain pasture, the teeming harvest-field, the well-stored farmyard, the shady forest retreat, and the endless round of maritime life which marks the shores of our seagirt isle. In subjects of this sort the old fraternity of water-colourists presents some names which may be pronounced without rival, seek elsewhere where we may. For the rest, the walls are diversified with numerous congenial schemes, which properly come within the provinces of the art—picturesque architectural remains, fruit, flowers, and other natural objects realised with a true eye for nature, little domestic episodes, and studies of character, &c. The grand historic is alone absent; and this, be it said to their credit, is a field which this society has never aimed at occupying.

Giving precedence, then, to landscape so worthily represented here, we find David Cox with a numerous and diversified display, in which truth compels us to add there is also a wide diversity of merit. Two Views of Snowdon (15 and 18) are of genuine excellence; in the latter particularly we admire the fine depth of tone produced by the dark broad cloud overhead—with only a faint gleam of light struggling through in the background; whilst in the foreground a group of wayfarers hurrying along realise the austerities of the mountain storm. But in "Keelworth" (117), "Pont Gylfing" (146), and "Penmaer Bank" (147), the execution is loose and sketchy to the point of coarseness; the rocks in the last named can hardly be said to be characterised. "Going to Market" (178) is more carefully handled, and the subject is pleasing: a party of villagers on their way to market, with she-p, &c., in the distance; in the front a ditch, or small stream, crossed by a rude wooden bridge. A rough dog, who has galloped on ahead of the party, and rushes down to the stream to snatch a drink, is a small but not unimportant feature, cleverly introduced.

George Frupp is very successful in "The Castle Rock, Linton, North Devon" (8), produced under a glowing evening sun; and in "Tintern Parva, on the Wye" (41), which is charming for the calm which reigns around and the pellucid coolness of the water in the foreground. "The Deer Forest in the Isle of Jura" (74) is rich in fine autumn tints; and the little view "Near Southend, Essex" (122), strikes the eye at once by its quaintness and obvious truthfulness.

S. P. Jackson is admirable alike in landscape and seapieces. "On the Hamoaze, Plymouth" (24), with the old guardship floating proudly in the midst, at sunset, is something more than a mere view; it is poetically suggestive of the naval genius of our empire, upon which, if the sun sets in one place, it is only that it may rise upon it in another seat of its power. "Mont Orgueil, Jersey—Midday" (65), is a fine expanse of sea and land, elaborated with wonderful care, in a cool grey tone. The sea slumbers in majestic calm; but tiny ripples still creep along to the shore, lazily enough, except when, obstructed, and thwarted, and perplexed by straggling rocks, they rush and whirl round them, frothing into quite a fury of foam by the time they get over their difficulty. In "The Coast near Port St. Pierre, Guernsey, Castle Cornet in the distance" (91), the whole of the sea prospect is given with a detail and mastery of perspective which would almost suggest the photograph having been called in aid. But "The Entrance to Dartmouth Harbour" (106), with a large ship entering, rising on the swelling sea at the bar, pleases us more than any of the others—so honest and sturdy in character, and executed with such breadth and firmness of pencil. Of his powers in inland scenery, "The Head Tarn, Cumberland" (72), seen in early morning; and "Ullswater" (73), seen at evening, with delicate reflections on the surface of the lake, are most satisfactory specimens.

E. Duncan, also, is equally at home on *terra firma* and the splash- ing deep; but his subjects all possess a special interest, having reference to the industrial pursuits of man and the accidents which attend them. "The Morning After the Gale" (30) is a striking incident in a drama enacting but too frequently round our tempest-beaten coasts; and close by it is the charming calm of "The Valley of Lladr, North Wales—with a Halt of Shepherds" (34), dappled with various colours of sheep and diverse herbage, and yet all blended into agreeable harmony, with a fine feeling for nature. "A Winter Scene—Carting Ice" (112), exhibits the artist in another different light: the thick hazy atmosphere of a frosty day, through which the broad sun-rays struggle valorously, but with small effect, except to colour the snow-bound landscape with a greenish shade.

We have seldom, even in the hands of Prout and Roberts, seen more pictorial and intelligent treatment of architectural subjects than in S. Read's interior of "St. Lorenzo, Genoa" (211). The fine tall marble pillars indicate the stately proportions of the building, the arched roof of which is covered with florid paintings; the receding depth of the choir is represented with marvellous realism; and the crimson curtains pendent from the windows, and lit up with the warm sun-rays, are a novelty, introduced with great judgment, producing a richness of effect seldom accomplished in an architectural view. The same artist has a nice little conceit, entitled "A Shadow of Haddon" (64), representing a rude, old stone doorway, leading to a winding stone staircase, against the wall of which is represented the shadow of a man in ancient guise. His views of "Roslyn Chapel" (97), and of the "Palazzo in the Strada Balbi, Genoa" (153), are each admirable portraits of stone originals differing much in character.

J. Nash has an interesting view of "The Tomb of Edward the Black Prince, Canterbury Cathedral" (39); and one of "The South Transept of Canterbury Cathedral in the Fifteenth Century" (82), enlivened—may we use the expression?—by the introduction of a group of pilgrims going to the shrine of Thomas à Becket. In both these works a clear eye for architectural detail, and a considerable appreciation of the principles of effect, are discernible. Frederick Taylor combines rustic life with rural scenery, making very pretty little scenes after his own fashion, though there are some who complain, and perhaps with reason, that his country lads and lasses smack a little too much of the well-bred ideals of drawing-room rusticity. "Highland Gillie, with Dogs and Black Game" (33), is carefully and brightly painted, and particularly successful in the animals. The same may be said of "Otter-hunting in the Highlands—Crossing a Ferry" (132), representing the pack of his Grace the Duke of Atholl in full swing—or rather full swim—crossing a stream and eager for the fray. Without pretending to be sportsmen, we can pronounce upon the unmistakable varmint qualities of the little quadrupeds with tails high in air, and most notably of that ugly little fellow who acts as fogleman perched up in the prow of the boat.

"Una and the Red Cross Knight in the Cavern of Despair" (167), by Margaret Gillies, is a work of no ordinary pretensions, and may be pointed to as *par excellence* the historical picture of the room. It illustrates the passage in "The Faerie Queen":—

Out of his hand she snatch the cursed knife,  
And threw it to the ground enraged rife;  
And to him said, "Fie, fie, faint-hearted knight,  
What meanest thou by this reproachful strife—  
Is this the battle that thou wentst to fight?"

The expression of both the faces is admirable: Una, full of benign persuasiveness, superior in her feminine weakness to the wild waywardness of frenzied man; the Red Cross Knight wearing the air of one disconsolate, yet abashed, and slowly awakening to reason. The armour of the knight, with its hard-polished surface, and the soft muslin robe of Una, may both be cited as specimens of highly successful textural treatment.

Carl Haag will suffer no disparagement from being postponed to the legend of our notice. His talent is so eminent, and so eminently his own—so distinct from that of all those by whom he is surrounded in the room—that to overlook him would be impossible. He has no less than eleven works in the present exhibition, each marked with that verisimilitude of character, that roundness of form, accuracy of outline, and

miniature-like finish which have made his style peculiarly his own. The most prominent of these works is a picture of considerable size, "The Tyrolese Huntsman and Mountain Girl" (191),—a little flirtation scene at the door of a chalet overhung with rich straggling vines. There is much *naïveté* and manliness in the upturned face of the handsome youth as he gazes at the gentle, amiable, fair-haired girl, who smiles at him with ingenuous kindness. The labour bestowed upon the manipulation must have been enormous: every part will bear microscopic scrutiny; and the colouring is warm and tender. In the "Tyrolese Carrier" (19) lighting his pipe, and the "Tyrolese Chamois-hunter" (204), and other works of a similar class of which the artist is so fond, the same careful and successful elaboration of details—down to the hobnails in the shoes, and the knitted worsted of the stockings, and all the etcetera of leather trappings, &c.—is displayed with conscientious—shall we say relentless?—exactitude. Indeed, looking at the one perfection of costume after another, we are almost tempted to wish the artist would sometimes reject such materials, and bestow his attention upon better things; and this feeling is only confirmed and intensified when we see how nobly he can deal with such a subject as the "Bürgermeister's Tochter of Salzburg" (23), a picture which, in its simplicity of character, breadth of treatment, and harmonious colouring, might almost be accepted as an inspiration of Bellini, qualified by the medium through which it has passed. The face is extremely beautiful, the eyes full and expressive, the hair fair, soft, and quaintly dressed, with a quaint black cap or toque over all; the dress of a rich pale green, with a starched muslin ruff round the neck, pendent from which is a cross, supported by an antique jewelled chain. The background is a pale crimson, harmonising well with the pale green of the dress, from between which the fresh, bright complexion of the face shines the more lustrously. Let Mr. Haag give us a few more such creations as these, they are worth a whole shipload of his highly-finished and admirably-fitting boots and leggings.

## FASHIONS FOR MAY.

It is somewhat difficult to say what is likely to be the most favourite material for out-door dress during the gay season on which we are now entering. The difficulty is, perhaps, in some degree caused by the *embarras du choix*; for assuredly there is no lack of exquisite novelties in silks and other articles of manufacture. Silks with small chine designs, lustrous in texture and exhibiting harmonious combinations of colour, have just made their appearance, and are likely to secure fashionable favour. Taffety of small sprigged or chequered patterns is the most fashionable material for loose morning robes in the *peignoir* style. These robes should be trimmed with ruches with pinked edges. *Moiré antique*, which will of course be considered too heavy when the weather becomes warmer, enjoys especial favour at the present time. It may be worn in every style of costume—for in-door negligé, for visits of the most formal character, or for dinner or evening dress. All that is necessary is to produce variety by difference of colour and trimming. *Moiré antique* in light shades of colour is peculiarly rich and elegant—silver-grey, mauve-colour, pink, azure-blue, and *bouton d'or*, are all highly fashionable. The silver-grey and mauve are adapted for daylight wear; the other colours are suited only to dinner or evening dress.

All dresses of light or transparent textures are made with flounces, or with double or triple skirts. Some beautiful new *barèges* have already made their appearance. They exhibit the most elegant variety, both in colour and pattern.

The new mantelets (the patterns for which have arrived from Paris for the month of May) are almost all high round the neck and shoulders. This shape, though it has been discarded during several past seasons, is nevertheless the prettiest and most becoming. It does not conceal the figure, but imparts to it additional grace, and gives an air of finished neatness to the whole costume. One objection to the low mantelet is that it produces a sudden transition of colour just across the shoulders—one division being black and the other of the colour of the dress, usually of some bright hue.

The *Maintenon* mantelet is extremely elegant. It is high at the back and shoulders, and slightly open in front. It has very much the form of a scarf, and is trimmed with several rows of black lace, one above the other.

The *Mancini* mantelet is not quite high round the neck, and it has a hood. (It may be here mentioned that hoods are likely to be extremely fashionable this summer.) The hood may be either round or pointed (the latter is the prettiest style), ornamented with a tassel at the end. We must not omit to notice the mantelets of violet-coloured silk, which are extremely fashionable. They are trimmed with two falls of broad black lace, one placed at the edge and the other round the shoulders, presenting the effect of a cape. Various colours will no doubt be employed for mantelets, but the most favourite hues, in addition to violet, are grey and dark blue.

With regard to straw bonnets intended for ordinary walking costume, good taste suggests simplicity both in form and trimming; indeed, the plainer they are, the more genteel. Leghorn and French chip are suited to a superior style of walking dress. Bonnets made of a combination of materials will be highly fashionable. We have seen one, partly of white silk and partly of leghorn, tastefully disposed: a moss rose with a profusion of clustering buds was its principal ornament. The curtain was of white silk edged with a band of leghorn, finished at each side by a piping of pink silk. Similar pipings edged all the bands of leghorn placed between the rows of white silk, which were drawn in bouillonés. This is altogether one of the prettiest spring bonnets that has yet appeared. Among the newest received from Paris we may describe one which has been copied from a bonnet lately made for the Empress. It is composed of green crape and chenille, delicate blades of grass in exquisitely-shaded tints of green are mounted in the style of a long feather, which is fixed on one side of the bonnet, and droops nearly to the shoulder. The under trimming consists of bows of crape tastefully disposed in the *ruche* of blonde. It may be mentioned that bows of crape, velvet, or ribbon of various brilliant hues are now frequently employed for the under trimming of bonnets, and that flowers are less worn for that purpose than heretofore. Generally, the cap or *ruche* of blonde is ornamented on one side only, and the bows or flowers employed for the purpose are placed rather high up.

As long as good taste prevails, flowers will, doubtless, continue to be the favourite ornaments of evening coiffure for young ladies. For ladies of more mature age, jewelled head-dresses are at present much in favour. A very fashionable style of coiffure consists of a bandeau of velvet set with small diamond stars. Stars formed of various jewels, as also of pearls or of gold, are set in bandeaux of velvet. Rich jewelled ornaments for fixing the draperies of the sleeves are considered supremely elegant. In Paris, where these ornaments have been lately introduced, they have received the name of *epaulets*. They consist of a costly brooch of diamonds or other jewels, fixed on one shoulder, and on the other there is worn a bow of velvet, with flowing ends, finished with jewelled aiguillettes. The brooch frequently represents a flower, formed of jewels of various colours.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of rich green silk, with double skirt. The upper one has side trimmings in a style presenting some novelty. At the lower part, and close to the edge, there are several narrow frills of silk, edged with velvet of the same colour, but of a darker hue than the silk. These frills are quilled and set on in a pyramidal form, each row graduating in breadth as they ascend upward. Above this trimming there is a broad band of silk, rounded at the ends, and edged with silk passementerie. It extends from the waist to the top of the cluster of quillings, and is fixed to the skirt by a bow of velvet. The sleeves are open in front of the arm, up to the shoulders, and are edged with velvet and fringe. The corsage has bretelles, edged in corresponding style, and is fastened up the front with bows of green velvet ribbon. Under-sleeves and collar of lace. The front hair is turned back at each side in rouleaux, and the back hair is confined by a bow of carise-coloured ribbon.

Fig. 2.—Child's Dress: Frock of mauve-coloured taffety. The corsage is high, and has a small round pelerine, edged with a narrow plissé of silk. The sleeves are rather short, extremely loose at the ends, and are finished with a plissé. Under sleeves of white worked muslin, and a very small collar of the same. The hair is parted from the centre of the forehead to the crown of the head, and is disposed in long ringlet curls at the back of the neck. White cambric trousers, edged with needlework, and boots of grey cashmere.

Fig. 3.—Dress of silver-grey *moiré antique*. Mantelet of black silk, plaited at the back and in front so as to fit the figure. The plaits are concealed by rows of silk passementerie, and the mantelet is edged with a *ruche*. Bonnet of fancy crinoline, trimmed with blue ribbon. Under trimming a *ruche* of tulle with sprigs of convolvulus.



**N**ERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE, discovered and prepared by Dr. Wm. BATCHELOR, M.R.C.S. 1837, and M.L.A.C. 1834, 69, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, London. It strengthens the vitality of the whole system, and speedily removes nervous complaints. Sold in bottles, 1s. 6d., 1s., 6d., 11s., and 33s., at the Dispensary, Regent-street, Finsbury, and 29, Ranelagh-street, Liverpool.





FASHIONS FOR MAY.—(SEE PAGE 450.)

### THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WITHOUT venturing any opinion respecting the truth of homœopathy, it cannot be denied that this system of medicine claims respectful consideration from the medical profession. Its founder, the late Dr. Hahnemann, is admitted by his opponents to have been a learned physician and a man of genius. For the last sixty years homœopathy has been gaining ground in every civilised country in the world. It is recognised by many Governments, Royal and Republican, in Europe and in America; and numbers among its friends several thousand physicians (most of whom were educated in the old school of physic), many eminent scientific and literary men, and a considerable proportion of the mass of the people. Such a system of medicine, although it may, by further investigation, be proved wanting, deserves something better than ridicule and contempt, by which new discoveries in science have too often been met.

The supporters of homœopathy are now striving to establish a large metropolitan hospital, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles inculcated by Hahnemann, which will be a school for homœopathic students, and which will afford to allopathic physicians the means of inquiring into the merits of the new doctrine and practice. A public dinner in aid of the building fund of this charity took place on Wednesday, April 21, at Willis's Rooms, when the Duke of Wellington presided. His Grace was supported by the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Lismore, Viscount Maldon, Lord Rokeby, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Cosmo Russell, the Hon. B. Grosvenor, Mr. Truman, M.P., Major Blake, Captain Fishbourne, R.N., Mr. Pritchard (High Bailiff of Southwark), Mr. Sheriff Rutherford, Dr. Quin, Dr. Russell, and about 150 other gentlemen, known as supporters and practitioners of homœopathy in the metropolis and in the provinces. The usual toasts were given, viz.—"The Queen," "The Prince Consort and the Royal Family," and "The Army and Navy,"

responded to by Lord Rokeby and Captain Fishbourne, who alluded to their experience of the benefits personally derived by them from homœopathy during their service in the Niger expedition, and in the Crimea. The Chairman then proposed "Success to the London Homœopathic Hospital," which was enthusiastically received. From the statement of the chairman it appeared that the institution was opened in 1850, at a house rented for that purpose in Golden-square, and had been removed, last October, to freehold premises in Great Ormond-street, W.C., purchased for £5600. During its existence the hospital had, at an average expenditure of £1000 a year, afforded relief to 23,000 sick persons, of whom nearly 1200 were in-patients. The returns of treatment were stated to prove the advantages of homœopathy. Thus, while, according to the Registrar-General, the rate of mortality in the allopathic metropolitan hospitals is 7.6 per cent, the deaths in the Homœopathic Hospital, including those from cholera, have not exceeded 4.6 per cent. The premises recently purchased in Great Ormond-street are estimated to provide accommodation for about 200 in-patients; and, when the necessary alterations are completed, there will be two accident wards, a ward for children, a theatre for a school of medicine, &c. The estimated cost of these alterations, and of fittings and furniture, is £4000, and contributions have been received which reduce the amount to £2800. The total receipts since the opening of the hospital have amounted to £15,000; and the management had thus far not only defrayed current expenses, but had been enabled to purchase the new premises, besides investing £600 towards the formation of an endowment fund. The chairman's appeal was liberally responded to by the company, and contributions were announced amounting to about £1000—including 20 guineas from the chairman, 15 guineas from the Duke of Beaufort, £100 from the Earl of Wilton, and £100 from Captain Felix V. Smith.

"The memory of Hahnemann, the founder of homœopathy," was proposed by Dr. R. Russell; "The health of the Duchess of Cambridge, the patroness of the hospital," by the Duke of Beaumont; "The health of the Chairman," by Dr. Quin; "The Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. Buchanan," by the Duke of Beaufort. Several other toasts were given, and the Duke of Wellington, on leaving the chair, was loudly cheered.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. G. Buckland, who was assisted by Messrs. Lockey, Young, and H. Buckland.

It may be added that there are homœopathic hospitals in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.

### THE HANDEL MONUMENT AT HALLE.

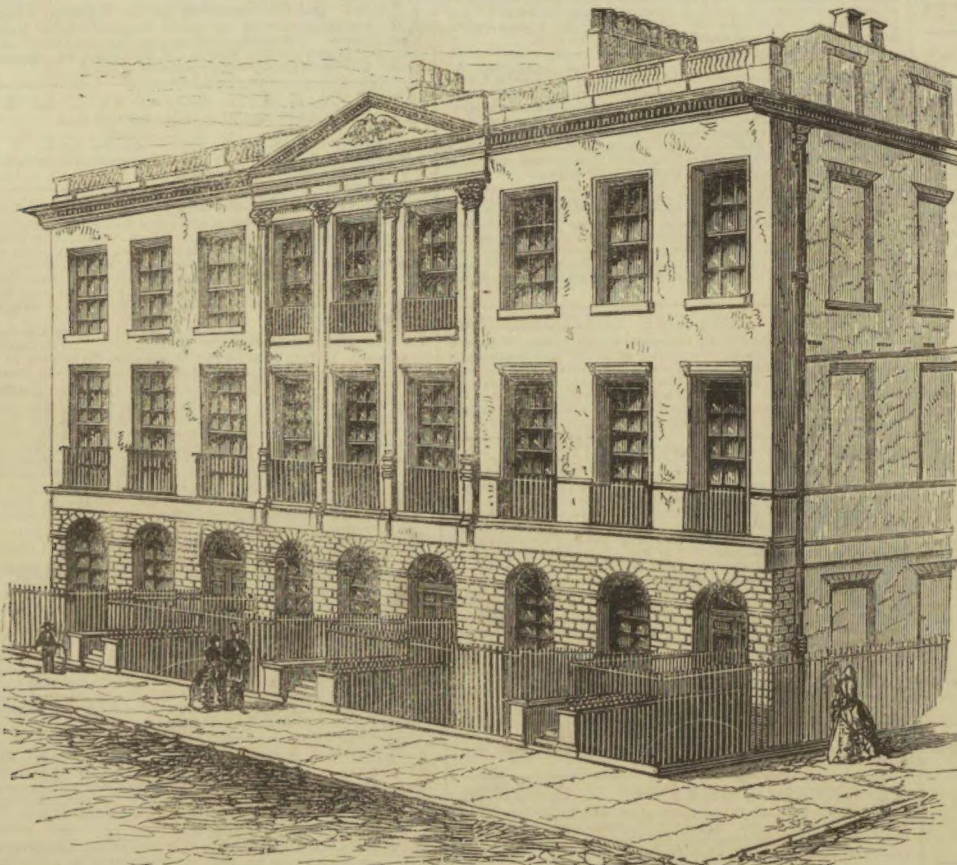
THE annexed Engraving is a Representation of the Statue of Handel to be erected at Halle, in Saxony, the great musician's birth-place, in the course of 1859, the centenary of his death. Two years ago Sir George Smart received a communication from that city stating that a committee had been formed there for the purpose of raising a statue to the memory of Handel in the place where he was born, and requesting the aid of his admirers in England. "Your high reputation in the musical world," said the Halle committee, "induces us to hope that you will do us the honour of assisting us in our attempts to acquire the sympathy of our English brethren in this undertaking, as Handel belongs as

much, perhaps more, to you than to us." Sir George Smart, in pursuance of this application, formed a committee in London to co-operate with the Halle committee, consisting of himself (as president), Dr. Sterndale Bennett (vice-president), Mr. Bowley, Mr. Goss, Mr. Hullah, Mr. Henry Leslie, the Rev. Sir F. G. Ouseley, Mr. Pole, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Turle; with Mr. Henry Broadwood as honorary treasurer, and Mr. Klingemann as honorary secretary. The Queen has subscribed fifty pounds, and the Prince Consort twenty-five pounds, to the fund raising in London; and the Sacred Harmonic Society, at their annual meeting in March last, voted £50 towards the same object. Notwithstanding, however, the important assistance afforded by these subscriptions, the entire contributions from England do not much exceed £200, received from less than one hundred subscribers. In these circumstances Mr. Robert Bowley, the zealous and active treasurer of the Sacred Harmonic Society, has addressed a circular letter "to the



STATUE OF HANDEL TO BE ERECTED AT HALLE IN 1859.

members and supporters of musical societies, and professors and amateurs of music generally," strongly pressing this subject upon their attention, stating, at the same time, that he has done so with the authority and sanction of the London committee, of which he is a member. Mr. Bowley attributes the small amount of interest hitherto taken in this project mainly to the circumstance of its not being sufficiently known in this country; and states that the committee will have pleasure in receiving subscriptions as small as a shilling (without, however, limiting them to that amount) in aid of the project for erecting in Handel's birth-place some enduring record of his genius. Meanwhile, the Royal family of Prussia, with many Royal and distinguished personages throughout Germany, have given their support to the undertaking, and liberal subscriptions have already been raised. The statue, by M. Heidel, an eminent sculptor of Berlin, is in progress; the Sacred Harmonic Society having forwarded to Berlin for the use of the sculptor a cast from the statue of Handel, by Koubiliac, now in the society's office at Exeter Hall.



THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.